

MILLARD'S REVIEW OF THE FAR EAST *Published Weekly*

Saturday August 18th 1917

Germany's Implacable Foe

China Enters
the War

Legality and Democracy in China

By T. R. Jernigan

NOTICE TO READER

When you finish reading this magazine place a 1-cent (U. S.) stamp on this notice, and send to any American postal employee and it will be placed in the hands of our soldiers or sailors at the front.

No WRAPPING-No ADDRESS,
A. S. BURLESON,
U. S. POSTMASTER GENERAL.

TWENTY CENTS A COPY

Vol. I No. 11

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

26 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

*The Mark of Quality*

QUALITY, SAFETY, ECONOMY

Illuminating Oils

Lubricating Oils—

for lubricating all classes of machinery

Lamps, Stoves and Heaters

Motor Spirits—

for Motor Cars, Motor Boats, Flying Machines, etc.

Road Oils and Material for

Road Building

Paraffine Wax and Candles

*Our products are prepared under the care of
the world's foremost experts, so as to give the highest amount of efficiency.*

BRANCH OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES OF

NETHERLANDS INDIA
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
CHINA
INDIA

INDO-CHINA
SOUTH AFRICA
THE LEVANT
JAPAN
SIAM

MILLARD'S REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

中華郵政特准掛號認爲新聞紙類

大正六年六月九日第三種郵便物認可

VOLUME I

SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 18TH, 1917

NUMBER 11

Contents

Editorial paragraphs	T. F. M.	285
Special Articles		
Legality and Democracy in China	T. R. Jernigan	291
Germany's Implacable Foe		293
Critics and Criticism of Japan		295
News Summary of the Week		298
Men and Events		299
Women's Work		301
Far Eastern Press Opinion		301
Finance and Commerce		
The Menace of Morphine		306
What They Say of the Review in America		309
Books and Publications		
German Annexations and Indemnities....	Charles A. Beard	310
China Mission Year Book for 1917		312

CHINA has declared war on Germany and Austria. This momentous decision opens vistas that none can fathom now, and contains possibilities for this nation which cannot be calculated accurately. Yet any candid attempt at fore-measurement of the eventual results of this action must consider it favorably. Taken as a move in a political formula, this act is logical. By first protesting to Germany, in conjunction with the United States and other then neutral nations, against Germany's unrestrained submarine warfare, China took an attitude that led almost inevitably to the next step—severance of diplomatic relations with Germany. At that point the matter hung fire for several months, for various reasons. The former Government was inclined to take the next step, but it showed a disposition to make the step conditional on actions or promises to be given to China by the Entente allied nations. In so insisting China was well within her privileges and rights; for China without doubt has very vital interests

which are indissolubly bound up in the outcome of the war—the assurance hereafter of her national integrity and autonomy, the recovery by her of rights and possessions which during the application of the now-declining “sphere” and “special position” international theorem were wrested from her or established by forcible presumption, the adjustment of fiscal matters affected by agreements with other nations.

BUT the principal nations of the allied association took the position that China ought not to enter the war as a bargain-maker, but rather should enter as a matter of principle, and having once entered she then could depend on the allied association of nations to apply to China the broad principles which are now in process of being formulated into a fixed understanding among those nations—principles whose guiding thought is to keep alive the spirit and forms of democracy in the world and to bring a peace making it possible for unmilitary and inoffensive nations to live in security. In fact, China had small basis for trying to enter the war as a bargain-maker. She had plenty of precedents in history for that attitude, and enough precedents in the way some nations have come into this war. But bargaining in this case means having something to give that is useful in prosecuting the war—and when it came to that kind of bargaining China had little to give in material factors. If her only asset or claim to consideration rested on what she could deliver to the allied association by way of material help to them in prosecuting the war, then China's position was weak. For instance, if all that the allied association had in mind was to use China to augment their military power during this war for the purpose of defeating the Central Alliance, this object might be obtained by using China as a sort of international trading-stamp by granting to some Powers in the allied association certain desired advantages of “special

position" and "paramountcy" in China in return for those Powers supplying military forces for use in Europe. That method of course would have to discard all pretence of paying attention to the rights of weaker nations. It is morally indefensible; but when China sought to put her entrance as a belligerent on a bargaining basis she was voluntarily resigning the arguments inherent with her moral position as a "weaker nation" in the sense this phrase is now being used in relation to aims of the war from the standpoint of the allied association.

OTHER elements beside this moral issue contributed to delaying action by China. Chief among these were the complications caused by an internal disintegration of the Chinese Government which led the nation to the brink of civil strife. At a time when the question of declaring war against Germany was being discussed actively at Peking, the dispute between the parties arrived at an acute stage which precipitated the dissolution of Parliament, was followed by the abortive restoration of the monarchy, and then by a return to authority in the Government of Tuan Chi Jui. Almost at the inception of that crisis the American Government advised China that for the moment the question of declaring war on Germany was of less importance than the maintainance of internal order. Whether that advice (which stirred up a little international tempest of tea-pot proportions) actually influenced the Chinese or not, the internal situation did for a while obscure and suspend the question of entering the war. But the war question could not for long remain in the background, because it virtually encompasses most of the other issues involved with China's situation. No doubt the Government at Peking felt the influence of those other forces in making its decision to declare war.

WE CAN see plainly that by declaring war at this time the present Government of China has strengthened its position internally and internationally. As to the internal situation, this step probably disposes of the already crumbly secession movement that is being stirred up at Canton by Sun Yat Sen, Tang Shao Yi and other radicals of the Kuomintang. China has not yet formally joined the Allies (neither has America for that matter), but China's declaration of war against Germany and Austria, as in the case of America, arrays this nation with the association of nations that has the common object of defeating militarism as that is embodied by the Central Alliance, and assures cooperation with them in some degree. Also it probably assures that those associated nations, in return for such assistance to the common cause that China can give, will in turn support China as she requires support. This will mean logically

that the allied association would support the Government of China in suppressing internal disorders, especially disorders which inferentially are sympathetic in their tendency to further objects of the Central Alliance. In the condition that has thus arisen the nations of the allied association legitimately can, on request of the Chinese Government, send warships to Canton to overawe or suppress the secession movement, or to extend any naval or military aid to the Chinese Government that it needs to keep internal order. The nations of the allied association can finance China for the general good of the association in prosecuting the war; and in that way the fiscal difficulties of the Government can be smoothed over, and the means provided to carry along toward developing a stable administration.

THE sectional or secession movement foregathered at Canton seems to be left high and dry by this event, and its total collapse probably will be only a matter of a few weeks. To have this happen does not require any specially drastic action either by the Peking Government or by any of the Powers. The movement will sink under its own weight and from lack of means to prolong its life. Its finances probably already are running low, and from now on it ought to be impossible to replenish them. Any financial support the movement may have had or that has been promised from German sources in China will now be cut off. Any support the movement may have had or hoped to get from Japanese sources cannot be realized now, for to fail to prevent such aid from reaching the secessionists would be a failure of the Japanese Government which without doubt would severely strain its relations with the other nations of the allied group. Any support the movement may get from oversea Chinese also can now be stopped without much difficulty, for that kind of support is financial, and it cannot get to the Kuomintang leaders except through banking facilities which are now entirely controlled by China and by the allies. The only other conceivable sources of financial supply on which the secessionists could draw are the revenues of some of the southern provinces and cities, and in case (which is very doubtful) the officials of those provinces and cities are disposed to join the secession movement an allied naval demonstration at Canton will damp their enthusiasm. By the nation entering the war a state of martial law comes into effect in China, and the powers of the Government in dealing with political agitators and disturbers are enhanced. It may be however that the radicals of the Kuomintang themselves will perceive the moral obliquity of continuing their factional opposition when their nation is at war, and will suspend party and academic constitutional argument until more peaceful times.

EFFECTS of China's action on her foreign relations and international position have wider scope. In the Far East the first effect that will be thought of is connected with Japan. By entering the war China shifts her international position from that of a neutral (which in practice has come to mean a nation or individual whose rights no belligerents feel obligated to respect) to that of a member or associate of a belligerent group which includes Japan. It will be very interesting to notice how Japan as a Government will take this change of China's status that so materially alters Japan's position vis-a-vis China. We already know what Japan thought about China joining the Allies when it was first proposed nearly two years ago. At that time Japan (if we can judge by the outbursts of the semi-official Japanese press) very strongly dissented to the proposal. In this issue of the Review we reprint some editorial comments of the Japan Chronicle which very interestingly recall variations of Japan's attitude. In recent months (since the entrance of America) the Tokio Government has adopted a different attitude than formerly and now professes no objection to having China come into the allied group. Political conditions in the world without doubt have induced this change of view and policy at Tokio; but has the Japanese Government also experienced a change of heart?

IT is not with the thought of pecking at Japan or of not permitting the world to forget acts of Japan which Japan herself may now regret, that we bring this matter into view now; but because it is a fundamental issue of the proposition that cannot be ignored or suppressed in any discussion that is not altogether superficial. It is necessary to reiterate some phases of this question again and again to get them firmly fixed in the world public opinion out of which a solution of the war must come. None are so entirely and supersensitively conscious of how Japan's international position is being affected by passing events and tendencies as are the Japanese themselves, no doubt. The intellectual force (or the force of the intellectuals) which will or ought to dictate the terms of peace is considering Japan, is sizing her up and ticketing her off, just as it is sizing up and ticketing off all the other big and little nations, to discover how they line up for or against the principles of democracy which the major part of the allied association are now committed to sustain in making the peace and after the peace. A very expressive example of how some intellectuals have got Japan tagged is given in a letter recently addressed to The New Republic by Thorstein Veblen, a leader in modern criticism of issues of peace and war. Professor Veblen is writing to show that Japan's policy is influenced by Germany's waning chances of success and therefore

that certain of Japan's acts indicate that Japan believes that Germany will lose the war. He writes:

"SIR; Assuming that it is not a ruse designed to be carried out in collusion with the German high command and for the ultimate success of the German cause, the late move by which Japanese forces have been sent into European waters in support of the Entente is the most sinister and convincing episode of the warlike situation in Europe since the failure of the assault on Verdun. Sinister, that is to say, as seen from the German point of view. Assuming always, as has just been said, that it is not a ruse undertaken by Oriental statecraft in collusion with the quasi-Oriental statecraft of Berlin, it plainly signifies that the statesmen of the Far Eastern empire have cast up the account to date and have concluded that there is no gain to be had for Imperial Japan by further playing fast and loose with the European belligerents and keeping open a chance of alliance with Imperial Germany at the close of hostilities or at any opportune stage in their further prosecution. The statesmen of Imperial Japan have evidently reached the conviction that the chances of ulterior gain for Japan by eventual use of an offensive alliance with Germany are no longer worth serious attention, as against the certainty of a hostile attitude on the part of the nations of the Entente toward any further schemes of Japanese aggrandizement.

"Seen in the long and dispassionate perspective afforded by the Far-Eastern point of view, and rated quite unemotionally in terms of prospective profit and loss to the imperial establishment, the European war situation will necessarily present itself as a large question of 'alternative uses.' It has long been evident that the conservative, that is to say imperialistic and reactionary, statesmen who have controlled the policies of Japan have consistently taken thought to avoid any avoidable offense as against Germany. It is similarly evident that a shrewd imperial policy, whenever a propitious conjuncture may arise, should negotiate a close alliance with Germany and her following for the purpose of making whatever gains might be made during the period of weakness and disorganization that is expected to take effect among the Entente nations on the close of the present hostilities. But such a policy presumes that the German Empire is to come out of its present difficulties substantially intact; intact, at least, to the extent of still doing business as a German Empire under the rule and policies of the Prussian statesmen. The present move of the Japanese forces would seem to signify that these shrewdest, most callous, and most watchful of all adepts in unashamed statecraft have decided that the chances of so fortunate an eventuality for the German imperial forces are now too slight to be worth

serious consideration. It would signify, in other words, that in the apprehension of the Japanese imperial statesmen the German Empire is not to appear on the map of Europe as it is to be redrawn for the day after tomorrow; and it would signify also that in their apprehension there is no help for this sinister eventuality, even if the forces of imperial Japan were to be thrown in unreservedly on the side of the German Empire and its allies. The surmise also suggests itself that it may be America's entrance into the war that so has given the outcome in this Japanese computation of 'alternative uses.'"

THORSTEIN VEBLEN.

University of Missouri.

PROFESSOR Veblen's keen, accurate summary of motives and influences which have slowly circumscribed Japan in her Eastern and world policies needs no amplification to make its application to China's present situation and action clear. If there has been a period during this war when Japan, having possession of what was easily taken in this locality as loose prizes of war and having further tried in so far as could be done by diplomatic assertion and presumption (presumptions then not refuted nor rebuked openly—if at all—by her allies) to establish for herself a position of "paramountcy" in relation to China, has paused to study the possible outcome of the war in the detachment of self-interest solely, and has hesitated in doubt about which side would win, that period now seems to have passed finally out of Japan's political calculations. We need not more than outline the compelling reasons for this tendency now so clearly marked in Japan's policy toward China, and which has brought the Tokio Ministry around to profess a satisfaction in having China declare war against Germany whether they feel that satisfaction or not. Every one of Japan's major industries out of which her present material prosperity comes—her silk, her cotton and her ship industries for instance—are almost completely subject to the application of compulsion from other great nations in the allied association. Already Japan has found it necessary, in order to get steel from America to finish ship construction under way and to begin new construction, to accede to certain conditions asked by America in the general allied interest. Cotton does not grow in Japan in any sufficient quantity, and cotton cannot reach Japan now from any source against the wishes of the great allied Western Powers. Japan's present soaring market for her silk is in America, and silk is not a necessity to the American people. Japan's hard-won ascent in modern industry (which is the foundation of her whole modern world position) depends on favorable entry into ports of the world that are now chiefly in the countries of the allied association or in countries strongly subject

to their commercial and financial influence; and Japanese ships cannot enter those ports, discharge and load cargo there, except under conditions that are satisfactory to the major nations in the allied association. In these circumstances lie the reasons for Japan's *volte face* in Eastern and world politics. Entrance of America in the war turned the scale and created this situation. We have no scruples whatever about the perfect propriety of pointing these conditions out at this time. There has been too much pretending about what is not what, about what is real and unreal, about things that are or are not giving force and direction to events. Democracy has been slow to know and to use its real power; but it has power, and the sources of it and the ways it can be applied ought to be plainly stated for the purpose of adding to those elements of power and making them respected and feared; for it is by use of these elements rather than solely by arms that militarism will be suppressed and kept suppressed.

IN deciding to cast her lot with these forces that are now getting concentrated with the major nations in the allied association, China has not however acted wisely or cleverly solely on the ground of expediency. She has taken a road which leads toward where China ought to want to go—a civilization in which China can be free from fears of external encroachments incited by the old predatory and narrowly exploiting spirit, free safely to develop her own nationality by peaceful process into a firm and respected position in the world. And having chosen this course China should never lose sight of the principles to which she must cling if this vision is to become a reality, never forget how easy it might be to turn the current by deflecting some important element to the other side, and should commit herself wholeheartedly to doing what she can to help the common cause. For it will make a great deal of difference to China which side wins this war, and which side has the dominant saying in making the conditions of the peace. It means the difference between two diametrically opposite theorems of world politics. It means (why should we not say this?) the difference between the policy of America toward China in the past twenty years and the policy of some of her nearer neighbors which have kept her in almost constant alarm and apprehension, and which if they should be consummated would reduce China to a vassal State or extinguish her national existence altogether. A victory for the reconstituted allied association means a China at liberty to indulge her latent desire to become a democracy in administrative forms as well as in the spirit (which she now has), and that she will not be driven by foreign militarism to develop militarism herself as the only alternative to falling under the dominion of military nations. It

means the difference between Group V (or a group of Group Vs) and a Hay Doctrine. As far as one can peer along the future course of events, this is the choice that China has made by declaring war on Germany.

WHILE it is essential in the general interest of the allied association and also in the interest of China to keep a close watch on loans of all kinds in this country, too great importance can be given to some passing phases of this question. In our opinion the proposal to have the hold-over 4-nation banking group make a large loan to China at this time is not a really satisfactory method of helping China financially, nor is it soundly compatible with the general allied policy as this is developing at the centers of allied power and decision. In some quarters this project is taken very seriously—especially in Japan, where the press discusses it soberly—and by some it is assumed to be a kind of indirect thrust at the growing influence of America in Eastern affairs. The United States Government, we take it, will not be perturbed by this talk of a 4-nation loan to China; it even will not be disturbed if such a loan is signed at this time. Something like two years ago Lloyd George in a speech remarked that the last ten billions (or some great amount) of money would decide the war. The world's last great reservoir of accumulated wealth has now been tapped for the service of the allied association by the coming in of America, so there is not much doubt any longer about where the last ten billions will come from. And the nation in the allied association that has the last ten billions of money to put in the common pot will also have to be consulted about the whole question of finances as this question applies to the world situation as that affects the allied interests, and the interests of any of the allied nations. Therefore it does not matter so very much if just now some international bankers think they can "put something over" on America or any other nation by getting a loan signed at Peking which does not include Americans. It really would not matter in the long run; for if a few months or a year from now the American Government by an arrangement with the other Powers in the allied association, or by its insistence with them, decides that it wants this loan matter in connection with China readjusted, that will be done. For any loan which the 4-nation banking group is able to make to China now is only a drop in the bucket of the present and forthcoming financial needs of the allied association. If at a later period of the war it seems better for the American Government to take over the financing of China (as it already has done with some of the allied nations), any loans made to China now can, if America insists, be absorbed or merged into that arrangement. The need for consolidation and effective super-

vision would require this if other reasons (the more special and narrow national ones) were absent.

A QUESTION that will now be much mooted is What Can China Do to Help the Allies? We presume that China will be willing to help, that she will be anxious to help. What can China do? China has presently available very little in the way of material resources that are useful to the allies. She has no food surplus. She is not adept at the manufacture of nor is she prepared to manufacture supplies for the armies. China's only great resource that may be put to use is man-power. China's man-power can be made very useful to the allied cause if the war is prolonged. As things are, this use probably will have to be largely industrial. The Chinese, either here in China or by them going to other countries, can supply an inexhaustible quantity of labor. China has also natural resources that are useful in composing supplies which the allies need, by being shipped to other countries, or by being put into finished form in China. Money can set this labor and these natural resources to working for the allies, and if it is desired to put them to work it is necessary to devise means to supply the money and to employ it intelligently. It seems, looking back at the experiences of the last three years, that satisfactory results are more likely to be gotten if this job is done under the supervision of Government officers of the allied association. In this case it is not very difficult to decide which of the leading nations in the allied group can more easily provide the money, and whose help and supervision is more acceptable to the Chinese and less likely to make them uneasy or suspicious. It is broad results that the allied association wants, and this question ought to be decided on the basis of the best way to get the best results.

AS we had anticipated and expected, the attempt of the Washington Administration to put into effect a press censorship in America copied after the censorships of the previously belligerent nations has tumbled about its ears with a resounding roar, which makes it doubtful if the censor can survive. The very first of really big news connected with American participation in the military operations of the allies—the expedition to France—was so mishandled by the Government Press Bureau that it evoked almost unanimous condemnation and scorn from a press already dubious of its purposes and usefulness. As a fair example of this comment we take the following from *The Outlook*:

"The safe arrival of American troops on French soil has been a cause for tremendous rejoicing. It has also supplied cause for a widespread dissatisfaction with the manner in which this news was given to the American press.

Word of the arrival of the American troops came to the public through Mr. Creel's Committee on Public Information. Instead of giving to the press a simple paraphrase of the official telegrams (it is impossible, of course, to give out military messages in their original form because of the danger that this may help the spies who may have 'listened in' on the original wireless to learn the secrets of our military code), Mr. Creel took it upon himself to issue a flamboyant, romantically worded account of a battle between our convoying war-ships and German U-boats 'gathered for what they deemed a slaughter.' The present situation is such that the country is still in very great doubt as to what really occurred, and as to how serious was the attack on our transports. Mr. Creel's method of giving to the public this important item of news has impaired, if not destroyed, whatever confidence the country may have in the statements issued by the Committee on Public Information, of which he is head. At the time of his appointment there were many who doubted whether he was temperamentally fitted for his post. The newspapers and the writers of the country, as a whole, generously and charitably refrained from opposing his appointment in the hope, if not the faith, that he might prove to possess a sense of responsibility not previously demonstrated. Mr. Creel has had as long a trial as any man in the present situation has a right to demand."

Collier's Weekly, in remarking on Lord Northcliffe's recommendation to the American Publishers' Association that we have previously mentioned, says under the heading "Behind the Screen:—"

"IF Lord Northcliffe isn't careful, he will be shipped back to England as an undesirable alien. Think of a British peer coming to the source of democracy undefiled and saying:

I hope that America may permit her newspaper and magazine writers to be absolutely frank about what is going on. It is as important for the nation to know the worst as it is for the nation to know the best. For one thing—and we have found it out from actual experience—it is a great stimulus for the men fighting in the field to know that they are being written about at home and that the country they are fighting for knows precisely what they are doing.

"In England they have discovered things about the censorship. They know that it was partly to blame for the lack of explosive shells for the army in France, it covered up the stupid and disastrous Gallipoli expedition, and it postponed public vengeance upon the criminal conduct of the first campaign in Mesopotamia. Now they have pretty well discarded it. But over here it isn't good for us to know too much about the deeds of our rulers. Put up and shut up, are the orders. The newspapers are instructed to print only news officially communicated by the Committee on Public Information direct from Washington. They obey with a meekness equally commendable and unexpected. If you read one of them, you read them all.

"It is easier to run a newspaper nowadays than it used to be. The contents are supplied in carbon copies from Washington. The Administration will write the headlines if asked to. 'Putting Out the Enemy's Eyes—Prodigious and Unparalleled Efforts of Administration to Think of Deciding to Prepare to Invite Aviation Experts to Consult on Plans to Build Aviation Fleet of 10,000 Airplanes, to Be Finished Before August 1, 1917, or Not Later Than January 1, 1947.' 'To Destroy the U-Boats Secretary Daniels Orders Fleet of Birch-bark Canoes Armed with Thirty-inch Howitzers, and Calls Upon All Owners of Catamarans to Surrender Them to the Government'. 'Clash Between Hoover and Denman—Food Controller Complains That Shipping Board's Order for Flour Paste for Shingle Merchant Fleet Will Interfere with Wheat Supply for Allies.' 'Seven Million Men for France!—Several Thousand Now There or on Their Way—Intense Activity at War Department—Machine Guns Will be Ordered—Talk of Making Bayonets—Bids for Cantonments About to Be Tested—Contracts for Ammunition About to Be Signed—Secretary Baker Attending Convention of Florists at Kankakee.' 'To Crush the Huns—Secretary of Navy Issues Drastic Order Directed Against Germany—Forbids Games of Pinochle on American Warships.'

"The official inventors of publicity for pale people could go a step further and save the publishers the cost of composition by supplying them with 'boiler plate.' George Creel would not scruple to write the editorials. He is pretty busy, but he is also energetic, full of spiritual uplift, and ambidextrous. He could relieve the editorial writers on the New York 'World' and other

MILLARD'S REVIEW OF THE FAR EAST

PUBLISHED AT NO. 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

THOMAS F. MILLARD
Editor

J. B. POWELL
Assistant Editor

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, MEX. TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNITED STATES FIVE DOLLARS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917

court circulars, who must be tired of the language of compliment about the nonexistent and the void.

"The public is curious to know what is going on behind the screen, and worried, but without cause. It would be disappointed if it peeked. It hears the clatter of typewriters, and of solemn tongues the hum. But the heroes of the Cabinet are not issuing martial orders. Some of them are announcing to the public that after conferences lasting far into the night for nearly a month they have succeeded in compelling predatory manufacturers to reduce the price of door knobs in the War, State, and Navy Building one-tenth of one per cent. Others are dictating a daily chapter of their autobiographies—the sad, Lincolnian stories of their greatness and their trials. Later on, History, with an eraser in one hand and a fountain pen loaded with invisible ink in the other, will edit compositions which thus far are as blazing on the title page as the adventures of Sir John Mandeville and as motionless in the contents as a novel by Jane Austen. Having had a glimpse of the forbidden scene, we can assure the country that since America entered the war nothing has happened except what they have seen in the papers—and very little of that."

THE scornful jocularly of Collier's on this topic may seem a little in bad taste out here where we are accustomed to take the newspaper outgivings of the Governments and officials so tremendously seriously. But the fact stands out patently that in America, as it already has come about in England, the press (which becomes the people the day after) has without delay sensed the design to clap the muzzle of bureaucratic officialdom on it. Many of the papers in America do not hesitate to say that the extraordinary yarn about the submarine attack on the American transports that was written and given out by the official press bureau (with its astounding revelations of the mysterious knowledge and means of communication of German spies) was purposely synchronized with the attempt of the Administration to get a stringent censorship law enacted by Congress. By carefully conning the experiences and acts of the belligerents in Europe since the war began, Americans have been able to learn a great deal about how to conduct war in the conditions and circumstances of modern civilization and science, and about how not to conduct it. Among the things they have thus learned is that a war conducted for democracy and by democracy cannot be won by putting blinders on democracy. Democracy cannot be made strong by weakening its power to think correctly.

T. F. M.



Legality and Democracy in China

BY T. R. JERNIGAN

Since this article was written, China has declared war against Germany and Austria-Hungary, and whether the declaration be technically legal or not, it is now the duty of every citizen of China to make it legal by presenting a united front to the common enemy of civil and constitutional government throughout the world.

THE doubt in the public mind with respect to the organization of the government of China ought not to continue any longer, and the best interest of the people demands that it be promptly removed. It should be made distinctly known whether the powers at Peking are going to recognize the Provisional Constitution or discard it as an obsolete document. If this instrument is still to be operative then there is no necessity for a National Council or any other legislative or advisory body, because the provisional constitution itself provides for the machinery of government and leaves nothing to do but put it in practical going order. And it is to be noted, that as a result of article 53 of the provisional constitution, the national council, which it is now sought to revive, automatically ceased to exist on the assemblage of parliament in 1913.

Now if the powers at Peking mean to admit that the provisional constitution is the organic law of the Republic of China, the simple way to give legal shape to the administration of affairs would be to order the election of a new parliament and then provide for the government to perform its functions in a properly organized form, and not begin anew with a national council appointed by Tuan Chi Jui. There is no reason in the argument, that the delay in providing for the election of a new parliament would seriously affect the public interest. The election machinery could immediately be put into practical operation and the members could be elected and assemble in Peking for legislative work as soon, if not sooner, than the mixed and unconstitutional machinery reported to be under consideration for the transaction of public business. The legislation of a parliament, elected and in session by virtue of the provisional constitution, would evidently be more in accordance with the precedents of representative governments than any other authority that could be substituted for the transaction of such business.

The provisional constitution was suspended and parliament dissolved during the dictatorship of Yuan Shih K'ai, but after his death the constitution came into force and effect and parliament reassembled. Now is it possible that, because Chang Hsun seated the boy Emperor on the Manchu throne and kept him there for several days, this act of usurpation annulled the provisional constitution, invalidated parliamentary

government and was the death blow to democracy in China? There is no escape from the one or the other alternative, and if the final decision be against the enforcement of the provisional constitution, it will place China before the world as having returned to autocratic government based on military power, and that she was no longer a democracy. If the provisional constitution and parliament survived the attack of a master mind, are both to perish under the silly usurpation of a rough old soldier without a rudimentary education? If Chang Hsun can be successful where Yuan Shih K'ai has failed, then the question naturally arises, Why? No one will believe that the comedy enacted by the Hsuehchowfu chieftain in Peking affords the semblance of a reason why representative government in China may be destroyed, and if destroyed, the conclusion is admissible that the comedy has been utilized as a pretext, and leaving the clear inference of a reasonable force in the allegation, by Chang Hsun, that he was promised support when he attempted the restoration of the Manchus.

There is no pressing necessity in the affairs of China to excuse, much less justify, the setting aside of the organic law of the Republic for a military dictator, or a war commission, or a National Council composed of specially selected members. There could not be perpetrated a more glaring travesty on democratic government than to convene in Peking a body of men, and call it the National council of China, when the members composing it had been carefully selected in great part by the Tuchuns appointed at the dictation of Tuan Chi Jui. There are not many native business men, and few foreign, who would have any great confidence in a government with official heads like the fanatic, Sun Yat Sen, or the financier, Tang Shao Yi, but the attempt to form a government of that composition in no sense warrants the powers at Peking in going to the other extreme and forming one without the governing element of democracy in it.

If the National Council contemplated is to be entrusted with the forming of a permanent constitution it certainly should be composed of delegates from the provinces who were the choice of the qualified electors of the provinces, and not men selected by the military Tuchuns to go to Peking to prepare, as they are instructed, a written document and call it the permanent organic law of China. The forming of a permanent constitution ought never to have been a function of parliament, and for the reason that no one department of the government should have the authority to prescribe the duties of the other co-equal departments. But because the provisional constitution confers upon parliament the power to frame the permanent constitution, there nevertheless resides with the people the inherent or reserved right to determine, whenever they deem

wise, how and by whom their organic law should be made, and a fair opportunity should be given the people to settle the question.

If the people of the United States wished to tear up their constitution and make another they have the undoubted right to so act, but they would never allow their Secretary of State to authorize the Governors of the different states to appoint men to assemble at Washington, and name themselves the National Council or Convention to write a constitution for the United States of America. And why should the Premier and the Tuchuns undertake to make laws for China? The American people would be careful to have the convention, to frame a new organic law for them, composed of men who had been duly chosen by the qualified electorate of the States, and not appointed as the result of a consultation between the Secretary of State and the Governors. But the constitution under which they now live would not be torn up until another had been legally prepared and ratified for substitution. They would not permit their country to drift on a political sea without chart or compass which they themselves had made for their guidance and safety. "A rusty nail placed near the faithful compass has wrecked the proudest argosy."

And history teaches how governments have been overthrown, and the right of the people to say who should govern and make laws usurped under the plea that extra-constitutional acts were necessary to save the state. But China is in no danger to warrant going outside of the provisional constitution and taking possession of the machinery of the government by arbitrary force. The division and discord now threatening the public peace is traceable to an absence of broad patriotism on the part of the Northern and Southern factions and the responsibility is shared by both, and both are accountable. If the leaders of the Peking and Canton factions should be eliminated then wiser and patriotic men would have the opportunity to come to the front and put an end to the unrest in every part of the country. There are patriots in China, but it really seems that in every emergency in her affairs they remain in retirement and factional leaders are thus given a free hand for the mastery.

China has before her the example of Russia. There, arbitrary and despotic power was far more strongly entrenched than it ever had been in China, and yet it has been dethroned in the midst of the greatest war of any age. And notwithstanding the disloyal elements in Russia the representatives of the people have invested their ablest statesmen and generals with full authority in order that republican government might live. During the struggle of the American colonies for their independence, Washington was twice made dictator, so unflinching was the

confidence of his countrymen, and which he proved was merited. The historian Motley has related the struggle of the Dutch people against the bigotry and tyranny of Spain and how William of Orange embodied the hopes of Dutch freedom. In England the Tudors, the Plantagenets, and the Stuarts ruled with despotic sway, but the resolve of the people of England to have a government of their choice finally ended in a representative parliament with the power to decide who should be King of England, or whether there should be any king at all.

The Dutch, English and Americans were successful in their struggles for the establishment of constitutional government for the reason that the people of each nationality possessed the true spirit of liberty, were united and actuated by singleness of aim. The struggle in which the Russian people are engaged to liberate themselves from autocratic rule is as promising of success as could fairly be expected, in view of the centuries of oppression they have suffered. These examples prove what can be achieved by patriotic devotion and valor in a just cause. The examples illustrate the rise of democratic institutions, and are particularly instructive lessons to the public men of China. In neither of the countries named could representative principles have been successful had there existed factional strife among the people, divisions into territorial sections, and each section with a party leader and his followers.

At this time China presents herself as a divided household. There is a political party at Canton and one at Peking, and each claiming to be the legal government of China, but according to the constitution of their country neither have the right to make the claim. The only ground upon which the Canton and Peking leaders meet in full accord is that they are ready to borrow any sum of money from any lender. On all other subjects they are at a discord with no apparent prospect of an agreement, and by the discord, China is unfortunately admitting, that the Republic, with its written constitution, is on the verge of proving a failure, while the subject agreed upon opens up financial obligations to be incurred without due consideration for the general welfare. There is not a civilized nation that does not feel an interest in present and future China, and it must never be that a fourth of the human race, by the means of unpatriotic sectional strife, shall confess itself unworthy to be free, relapse again into the sleep of national indolence, and regardless of the stirring manhood of the outer world.

All other questions should be subordinated to the question of making China, in the words of President Wilson, a safe place for democracy, but it cannot be done without subordinating the military to the civil power, and the recognition of an organic law that shall be obeyed by all as the Cardinal Chart for the administration of the Government of China.

Germany's Implacable Foe

From The New Republic

TIME runs remorselessly against Germany. It was to defeat time that Germany chose the summer of 1914 for the settling of conclusions with Russia. In another decade Russia might be too strong to be readily disposed of. The supreme importance to Germany of defeating time accounted for the ultimatum to France and the invasion of Belgium. Beating time was the objective of the unrestricted submarine warfare that brought the United States into the war.

Grant the Allies time and Germany is done for. Time will defeat or outwit the submarines; it will reorganize the fighting strength of Russia; it will bring the American millions into the field; it will produce dissensions among Germany's allies and eventually lead to apostasies. And it is becoming increasingly certain that the Allies will have the time they need. Russia might have been brought to terms in the late days of the autocracy or the early days of the republic, but hardly now. A German drive at the heart of Russia would only harden the Russian spirit. It was possible, during the spring months, that the submarine campaign would shake the resolution of the Allies. But already the submarine has been assimilated to the ordinary sea risks. It represents merely a new percentage of wastage and tare, to be compensated by the increased efforts of which the Allied productive mechanism is quite capable. There is no longer any fear anywhere that England can be starved. Nor is there a belief that submarine operations will seriously interfere with the transport of American troops to France. If one of Pershing's troop ships had been lost the Germans might take heart. They all arrived in safety, and thousands more will get through the blockade.

The Germans have played against time and lost. Why then do they not cry quits? Because time will not be done with its assaults upon Germany when peace is restored. It is a common saying that if the war ends without a definite military decision, whatever the peace terms Germany will really be the victor. But this view takes no account of time. In Germany, where every statesman and political scientist has been reflecting for years upon what time has in store, inconclusive peace means defeat. It means the destruction of the German hope not alone of becoming the foremost Power in the world, but of remaining one of the really great Powers.

Power, in the German sense, is an attribute of organized population and wealth. At the outbreak of the war Germany ranked high in power. Her population was inferior to those of Russia, the British Empire, and the United States, but superior organization made Germany more than a match for any one of these. Organization, however, is the monopoly of no people. In another half century of development the

rivals of Germany will certainly have attained to a degree of organization that will make their resources for peace or war come much nearer matching Germany's unit for unit. But this is not the point of chief concern to the Germans. What filled them with anxiety and ultimately drove them to war was a realization of the fact that Germany could not possibly keep pace with her three rivals in population and wealth. At the end of fifty years there may conceivably be one hundred millions of persons living within the present boundaries of the German Empire. There will be two hundred millions or more in European Russia, besides a huge population in Siberia. The United States will have two hundred millions and the already colossal population of the British Empire will have greatly increased, especially in its most competent elements, the white populations of the self-governing colonies. In a world of such immense empires Germany with her meagre hundred million cannot possibly count in the only way in which she now wishes to count, by virtue of might. That is why Germany must win now, if ever.

If the war had developed as Germany hoped, she would have acquired important stretches of territory on the west as well as on the east, to Germanize or to plant with true German population. Thus room might have been made for another 50,000,000 of population. Sections of Russian, Rumanian and Serbian territory would have been added to Austria-Hungary, the defense of which would have strained the forces of the Dual Empire to such an extent as to incline the statesmen of that Empire toward a permanent compact with Germany. Bulgaria would have been endowed with territories she could not hold without permanent German support, and thus might have been induced to abate her pretensions of militant nationalism sufficiently to accept German hegemony. Turkey, restored to control of Egypt and assured protection against Russian aggression, could readily have been drawn into the German imperial scheme. Thus a German imperial unit would have been established with a basis in territory and population, actual or potential, broad enough to maintain its position as a great Power against Russia, the British Empire and the United States.

All this was possible only on condition of victory. What was to hold this polyglot association of states together was common plunder and the common danger that the holding of such plunder would entail. But it becomes increasingly clear as the war goes on that there will be no common plunder. Turkey will not recover Egypt and she will almost certainly lose Mesopotamia; perhaps also Syria, Arabia and Armenia. Now that Russia has renounced Constantinople, however, and the association of Greece with the Allies offers a counterpoise to Italian claims in Asia Minor, the Turks must

see a better possibility of retaining at least a shadow of empire by grace of Allied forbearance than through further reliance upon Germany. Even now there are rumors of a Turkish movement toward a separate peace with the Allies. We are likely to hear more of these rumors presently.

As for Austria-Hungary, her hopes for plunder must be growing faint indeed. It will be a miracle if the war ends without her losing territory to Italy, Serbia and perhaps to Rumania. She will not lose territory that will create in her people a permanent irredentist sentiment. What difference would it make to the Germans or Hungarians of Austria if Bosnia and Herzegovina were wrested from them? These had value only in relation to the Levantine dream they shared with Germany, and if the war fails to realize that dream the Austrians and Hungarians will be slow to place themselves at the discretion of Germany for a later attempt. As for Bulgaria, her legitimate territorial ambitions can easily be gratified by the Allies, if Serbia gains Bosnia and Herzegovina and some part of the Dalmatian coast. There would then be no further reason why Bulgaria should entrust her national sovereignty to Germany's keeping.

There is no peace in prospect that will leave Germany in the position of victor. All that Germany can hope for is to escape the humiliation of the vanquished. Such an escape will not further Germany's great design. It will not lay the foundations of a Central Europe under German hegemony. Austria-Hungary may recognize that Germany saved her from annihilation, but Austria-Hungary is proverbially ungrateful. She will not choose to place it in Germany's power to expose her to another chance of annihilation.

The vision of a German Empire to rank in population and power with the greatest in the world will not be realized in this war. It will not be realized in the succeeding period of peace. The antagonistic interests to be bound together are too numerous, and the only sure cement was the tremendous victory that time has denied. Germany will have to reconcile herself to a position that grows relatively weaker with the generations. She will have to look forward to a time when her security will be guaranteed not by her own military power but by a strengthened internationalism. But when Germany has become reconciled to internationalism the day of the aggressive great Power will be done. Time, in thwarting German ambition to become allpowerful, may make out of her the mighty champion of the rights of the lesser nations instead of their most dangerous foe. Neither Russia, England nor the United States will care to menace such a union of nationalities as Germany can form in the next half century if she will pursue the ways of liberalism and peace.

Critics and Criticism of Japan

Following are Editorial Comments published in the issue of The Far East (Tokio, August 4), Mr. J. N. Penlington's weekly magazine. The Editor and his magazine are British.

IN turning over an old letter file the other day we came across the following note addressed to the publisher of this journal :

Sir—Seeing that you repeatedly published articles of anti-German character we request you to cancel our subscription.

From a German firm in Tokio. The letter is dated October 6, 1913, and the writer is now, we believe, a prisoner-of-war in one of the Japanese prisoner camps.

It has been our fate, or good fortune, to receive many such letters from such writers, and we resuscitate this missive from the records of the past in order to hang thereon a few remarks, which we may as well call the "Anti-Japanese Malady." This phrase is used by our daily contemporary, the Japan Advertiser, in the heading of an article purporting to be an interview with one Richard Washburn Child, a lawyer and journalist, who concludes a visit to Japan with some reflections upon foreigners in this country which we cannot allow to pass unchallenged. In order that our readers may have both sides of the case we reprint what is said in the Advertiser article, headings included, in another part of this issue.

It will be observed that Mr. Child says he "has no patience with chronic critics of Japan." Neither have we. Nor have we patience with critics of the type of Mr. Child. But who is the more likely to be nearest correct in his views—the man who is expressing opinions and *feelings* after long residence among a people, or the tourist-journalist-investigator, whose brief and happy life in Japan is restricted to interviews with statesmen and other public men, visits to well-known resorts, and nights in hotels? In our opinion Mr. Child is one of a long train of foreigners, mainly American, who, in their efforts to do the right thing by Japan, have shown not only ignorance of fact but have been guilty of gross injustice to the foreign communities of Japan which, in their collective influence on the government of this country, by counsel and example, during the past sixty years, have been responsible in no small measure for the progress Japan has made. The full history of Japan has never been written, and the ignorance of Mr. Child may be excused, but slanderous imputations can not be so readily overlooked.

Mr. Child is one of a long line of men who, ill equipped by experience to express opinion on this country, have nevertheless after visits here of brief duration taken a point of view which in course of time has come to be dubbed

"pro-Japanese," written books on Japan, and invariably ended their labors with some pleasing acknowledgement from the Imperial Government. If we were asked to name the first of such a line, we should say it was Professor George Trumbull Ladd, who was here in 1906, at the time of the Californian segregation question. From that time, down to the present day, Americans of varying note and reputation have paid tribute to Japan by personal visits here. Japan's military success over Russia naturally led men to visit the Oriental nation which had shown such signal ability in a struggle with a power so universally dreaded at that time as Russia, and it was natural and laudable that they should feel and express admiration. Their fault did not lie here. These observers have always looked with an evil eye upon the foreign communities in Japan. Prof. Ladd, and others who followed him, are to-day accepted in America as authorities on Japan, although to those who know something of the country, and whose knowledge is based on experience, their writings contain a subtle and specious vein of falsehood which it is no easy matter to combat, much less refute. Nor is the task a pleasant one.

Not many years after Prof. Ladd's visit, an "exchange lectureship" was established between Japan and America, the first incumbents of which (we rely entirely on memory) were the late Dr. H. W. Mabie and Dr. Inazo Nitobe. This was, of course, an honest effort to bring about a certain relationship between the two nations. But the effort was futile—as futile as the similar arrangement made between America and Germany. Peoples whose political systems are poles asunder are not to be affected by the mouthings of a few professors and publicists, however eminent they may be.

It was in these years that there arose in the mind of Japanese officialdom, among the Japanese Press, and in certain circles abroad a new species of mankind—the "Anti-Japanese" foreigner with its antitype the "Pro-Japanese." Foreign publicists came to be ticketed, and sentiments for and against the Japanese Government and its policies, which absolutely did not exist in 1906, suddenly took strong root and flourished. By whom was the seed first planted which is now grown into such prominence that transients of the type of Mr. Child readily detect a divergence of view among the most casual acquaintances?

It 1904-5 Russia suffered not only military defeat at the hands of Japan—she was completely beaten at another game. While there is little evidence that Russia made any great effort to secure the goodwill during the war of other nations, Japan left no stone unturned to attain this end. In London and New York sentiment was already strongly in sympathy with Japan, but in these world centres, and in other important cities, capable Japanese agents, or newspapers

SUCCESS

The standing of a correspondence school is determined not by its financial success, but by its success in promoting education; not by the number of students that it enrolls, but by the percentage that it graduates; not by the estimate of its advertising manager, but by the esteem in which it is held by its students and graduates.

AFTER THE WAR

Managers for business firms, Architects, Engineers, Accountants, Lawyers, men for every kind of work, will be wanted. Trained men will get the positions with large salaries—the untrained man a small salary with not even the satisfaction that he can hold his job. Don't lose this opportunity. Prepare—get ready—enroll today. Write now for free book and particulars to the.

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CORRESPONDENCE

Dept. 6,—34 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

Chinese - American Company

Principal Office in China

1 A JINKEE ROAD SHANGHAI.

and also

No. 2 Heath Mansions, Hankow.

Fong Tchar Yuan, Peking.

IMPORTERS, EXPORTERS, ENGINEERS and CONTRACTORS

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA

The American Rolling Mill Company's Armeo Iron Products.

The Loomis-Manning Filter Systems.

Cummings Ship Instruments.

Peace Dale Company's Fine Woollens.

Tropical Paint Company's Celebrated Paints.

Marden, Orth Hastings Company's Dyes and Chemicals

Special Agents for China for

American Car and Foundry Export Company.

Cable Address CHIAM

CODES

A.B.C. Edition-Rev. Western Union-Imp.

A.B.C. Edition Western Union

Bentley's Private Codes

Meyers Atlantic Cotton.

subsidised by the Japanese were ever-ready to supply Japan's point of view. Russia was notoriously behindhand in this regard. Out here, in Japan, and nearer the battlefields, the war correspondents were allowed to know just as much as Japan considered necessary---no more; and the papers of London and New York were forced to acknowledge that the Japanese Government had killed the war correspondent,---what is more, they came to the conclusion that Japan had taken the right course in thus restricting the activities of gentlemen who in the past had been allowed full freedom on the field of battle.

But Japan never discontinued her war press agency, so auspiciously started. An institution accepted readily enough in wartime in Anglo-Celtic countries was continued through the following years of peace. It was not particularly necessary in England, but events unfavorable to Japan rapidly developed in America, and Japanese, capable writers of English, have been busy there ever since. It is from their activities, in our opinion, combined with the writing of the foreign visitors already mentioned that we may attribute the rise and growth of the idea that classifies the foreign element in Japan and places them in two camps---labelling them "pro-" and "anti-Japan." The Government of Tokio, of course, will never admit a connection with these agents, but the latter have worked hard for Japan, and while they have failed to create opinion favorable to Japan, a little of the discord which a government sometimes finds it necessary to create, is due to their loyal and patriotic efforts. The Government's broad aims and policies have never been anything but clear to those who know Japan, but an admirable confusion has been created abroad, by apologists, native and foreign, ever ready in the newspapers and in books to "inform" the American public. In this multitude of counsel plain issues have been confused, and statecraft has emerged triumphant.

The decade following the war saw a considerable change of foreign thought on the subject of Japan. The enthusiasm of generous peoples had been aroused by the spectacle of what was thought to be a comparatively weak and small nation in deadly combat with one of the mighty powers of the earth. The fact that Japan had prepared for twenty years for "the day" had not occurred to the enthusiasts. And when with peace came further ideas of conquest---annexations and the birth of new and ambitious political schemes---the necessity of access to the world's press for the continued expression of the Japanese viewpoint seemed more vital than ever. Whether this has been of true service to Japan time alone will show. Certainly, there is nothing calculated to arouse more resentment in the mind of the ordinary Briton or American than the suspicion that his opinions are being made for him. We believe we are right in saying that the birth of

the so-called anti-Japanese sentiment may be dated from the moment the general public became conscious that the press abroad was being used to advance Japan's peace aims and not only abroad, but that foreign correspondents in Tokio itself were suspected and not without reason of being agents of the Government.

Men like Mr. Child, in loosely using such a phrase as "anti-Japanese," apply it in an equally loose way. Mr. Child, were he to settle down in Japan, and take an intelligent interest in the politics of the country, could not escape the influences that form the opinions and are at the basis of the most serious convictions of practically all foreigners who live here. His experiences would come under two heads. First, the practical. If a moneyed man he would perchance invest in land. A year later his title would be contested. His lawyer would inform him that the claimant and his lawyers were absolute rogues, but that the Court could not throw out their case and would have to hear it to the end. Years could be spent in hearings and appeals. Or supposing Mr. Child as a public spirited citizen brought action against the municipal authority for abuse of its privilege and breach of the law. Months of litigation would follow, ending in a supreme court judgment saying in effect that the municipality (being part of the Government) was above the law. The thoughts occasioned by such setbacks might turn his attention to the graver affairs of imperial and national government, when he would be forced to admit that while in his country the law reigned supreme, and could prosecute the President as readily as Tim Maloney, the political boss, here there was a conception of law, of government, and of the people that was alien to everything he held sacred. From that time he would be, not anti-Japanese, as against the people, but decidedly against the system.

The ready reply to arguments of this sort is: "Why do the foreigners stay in the country?" Why are they found in all parts of the world, good and bad, hospitable and inhospitable? The best thought in the foreign communities of Japan (while being far removed from the type of foreigner pictured in the Child interview) has always lived in the hope of seeing a new era that shall be a new era, and not a mere change of name, inaugurated in Japan. This can only come with the extension of the ballot among the vast middle classes in the country who at present have no vote, the teachers, clerks, shopkeepers, artisans, the best class of industrial worker, the peasant farmer. Many Japanese statesmen have said, as if the country were to be congratulated on the fact, that the people were not ready for the ballot. The plain and obvious fact is that if the people had the power, a corrupt bureaucracy would have short shrift. The consciousness of their new responsibilities would go far towards purifying Japanese public life, towards which the

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

U. S. MAIL LINE

Steamers—Ecuador, Venezuela, Colombia
14,000 Tons.

San Francisco-Shanghai

VIA KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU
ALSO MANILA AND HONGKONG.

Modern Equipment—over-head fans, no upper berths, one and two-berth state-rooms only. Safety of passengers our first consideration.

Tickets interchangeable with T.K.K. and Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

Further information regarding freight and passage apply to

B. C. HAILE, AGENT

1-B NANKING ROAD, SHANGHAI.
(PALACE HOTEL BLDG) TEL. 5056

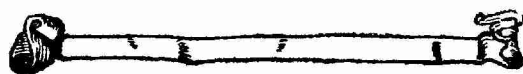


**Latest
Model
Rackets**

"Hand Made" Balls
SQUIRES BINGHAM CO.

"The Store of Quality"
17A Nanking Road

people at present are indifferent, not being in a position to remedy the situation in any constitutional way. The extension of the ballot would imply a reformed Diet, and a Government that would be accountable to the Diet. Then we should look for true reform, and an era of steadily improving relationship with the leading western nations that are constitutional and democratic in spirit, as well as in name.



Week's News Summary

THE WAR

August 9. Artillery duel in progress in Flanders in the coast sector.

August 10. On a front of eight kilometres between Frezenberg and Hollebeke, British troops break German lines. British in firm possession of Westhoek Ridge.

August 11. Heavy fighting occurs between British and German troops east of Ypres, but unfavorable weather hinders operations.—All members of the American Mission to Petrograd, except the Socialist one, oppose sending American troops to the Russian front.

August 12. Telegrams from Odessa state that the German offensive on the Rumanian front is decreasing in intensity.—Twenty German airplanes raid British East Coast.

August 13. Sir Douglas Haig wires that there is nothing special to report on the Western front.—Rumanians lose five miles in fierce six days battle, putting Stcherbatchoff's army in danger.—Announcement made at Washington that American oil tank steamer Campana was sunk August 6 off Iledere. Captain made prisoner on German submarine.—Germans fail in attempts to retake trenches recently captured by French between Cerny and Craonne.—U. S. Government prohibits export of aircraft.

August 14. The Pope addresses a Note to the belligerents and neutrals appealing for peace.

August 15. British capture first lines in an attack on a wide front from the northwestern outskirts of Lens to Bois Hugo.—Weekly report of British Admiralty shows 14 ships over 1600 tons sunk.

CHINA

August 9. War declaration against Germany delayed owing to doubts as to how to deal with Austria.

August 10. Serious revolt occurs in the Model prison at Peking. The superintendent is stabbed seven times. A dozen inmates escape, of which four are later captured.

August 13. Extraordinary Cabinet meeting again discusses the proposed declaration of war against Germany, but there are first a number of other questions to be settled.

August 14. War declared on Germany and Austria by a proclamation signed by President Feng Kuo-chang.—Austrian ships in Shanghai seized by Chinese Government.

August 15. Order issued at Peking dismissing forthwith all Germans and Austrians in the Salt Gabelle and the Customs, salaries being paid to date together with earned share of retiring allowance. Branches of Deutsch-Asiatische Bank in China taken over by Chinese Government for liquidation.—Dutch authorities take over Austrian Consulate at Shanghai.

JAPAN

August 11. Announcement made in Tokio that 24 steamers have been ordered in Japan by the British Government. The first ship, of 10,000 tons, has already been completed at the Kawasaki dockyard and the second, which is being built by the Uraga dockyards, is to be delivered shortly.

August 14. A new Loan will shortly be floated for Yen 100,000,000, to bear interest at 5 per cent. It is to be used principally to facilitate the renewal of the Russian Loan for Yen 70,000,000 and partially to facilitate the adjustment of foreign exchange.

GENERAL

August 8. American government announces war agricultural programme so as to produce annually 1,250 million bushels of wheat and 83 million bushels of rye.—Irish convention adjourns to August 21.—8,000 miners at Essen make a demonstration in favor of peace by agreement.

August 9. British Workers League holds meeting at Westminster to protest against sending British delegates to the Socialist conference at Stockholm.

August 10. Dr. Branting, Swedish Socialist leader, urges British to attend Stockholm conference so as to prevent misunderstanding with Russians.—The British Labor Conference by a vote of 1,746,000 to 550,000 decides to send delegates to the Stockholm conference.—Residence of Lord Athelstan (a strong conscription advocate), proprietor of the "Star" at Montreal, dynamited, but no lives are lost.—French Socialist Party decides to send delegates to Stockholm conference.

August 11. Arthur Henderson resigns his seat in British War Cabinet; Neville Chamberlain resigns post of Director of National Service; both resignations accepted.

August 13. Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, announces that said organization will not be represented at the Stockholm Conference, same being regarded as prejudicial to the cause of permanent peace and democracy.—Arthur Henderson makes a statement in the House of Commons with regard to his position as a member of the Labor party and of the Cabinet.—Martial law declared throughout Spain, owing to the fact that general strikes throughout the country have assumed a revolutionary tendency.

August 14. Sixty persons are killed and 150 injured in a railway collision midway between Moscow and Petrograd, due to a pointsman's error.—Spanish government faced with anarchist movement; railway near Bilbao blown up by strikers and train precipitated over embankment.—The U. S. Congress will shortly authorize a new loan of G \$4,000 millions.

August 15. The ex-Tsar and his family have been secretly removed from Tsarskoe-Selo to a destination which will be announced at a later date.

America

More than eleven hundred Industrial Workers of the World were deported from Bisbee, Arizona, July 12 aboard twenty-four cattle cars. Their announced destination was Columbus, New Mexico.

The 112 men who were sentenced to the Chicago House of Correction for refusing to register under the selective draft law have been ostracized by prisoners confined for other offences. The New York Sun comments that it is obvious that the inmates of the institution recognize the particularly contemptible character of their new associates and do not intend to get bad names by associating with them on terms of equality.

Men and Events

Chang Chun-yuen has been appointed Director of the Tangshan Engineering College.

Captain Becker, of the American Legation Guard, left Peking August 8 for America, on transfer.

Three young men from North Carolina—R. S. Bunn, W. E. Jeffries and C. S. Kurfees—arrived this week in Shanghai per S.S. Nippon Maru. They are employees of the British-American Tobacco Co.

The death occurred at Shanghai August 10 of Mrs David L. Anderson, in her seventy-third year. The deceased had been resident in China for more than thirty years—mostly at Soochow, where her husband, who died several years ago, was prominent in the educational work of the Soochow university.

Hanson G. Tsen, of Changsha, deputy of the Hunan Provincial Government and President of the San-Gin-Fan Mining Company, is in Shanghai on a financial mission for his province. One of the objects of the present visit, if it is successful, will be the removal of the Bank of Hunan from official hands.

The German government has silenced Die Zukunft by the simple expedient of mobilizing its famous editor, Maximilian Harden, under the Auxiliary Civil Service law, and giving him a position as military clerk. In this position he will not be allowed to express his views under pain of court martial.

It is reported from Peking that General Ting Hwai, the custodian of Presidential seals, whose hurried arraignment at the Mixed Court before the British Assessor several weeks ago, caused considerable unfavorable comment, has been declared innocent by Acting-President Feng Kuo-chang and has been released.

The Japanese House of Representatives will send five of its members to America on a tour of inspection toward the end of August or early in September. Representatives of the political parties met at the official residence of the President of the Lower House on August 3 to discuss the matter.

E. C. Reynolds, general manager of the National Bank of South Africa, was a through passenger bound for Hongkong on the S.S. Nippon Maru this week. Mr. Reynolds has been touring the United States for some time. He is accompanied by R. E. Saunders, agent of the same bank, in New York City.

R. A. Timmerscheidt, former manager of the German Bank at Shanghai (and also at one time at Hongkong) committed suicide in New York July 5 by jumping from the window of his bachelor's apartments situated on the tenth floor. Deceased had become a naturalised American citizen in 1914. Fear of arrest as a German agent is given as one of the causes of the suicide.

The Shanghai Municipal Council August 15 issued an official notification to the public that in view of the declaration of war against Germany and Austria-Hungary, and acting upon the representations of the Chinese authorities and of the Senior Consul, the Council had sealed up the premises of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank at No. 14 The Bund.

A Cantonese merchant, named Yang Kwo-fam, has applied to the Ministry of Communications at Peking for the right to build a railway between Swatow and Canton. The Ministry has instructed the Civil Governor of Kwangtung to notify the said merchant that his application cannot be granted unless his capital has been considerably increased.

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2458.

Outbreak of War between China and Germany and Austria-Hungary

The public is hereby notified that, in view of the declaration of War by the Chinese Republic against the German and Austro-Hungarian Empires, of the measures which will be taken consequent thereon, and of the necessity for the preservation of the peace and good order of the Foreign Settlement, and acting upon the representations of the Chinese Authorities and of the Senior Consul, the Council has sealed up the premises of the Deutsche-Asiatische Bank, No. 14 The Bund.

By order,

N. O. LIDDELL,

Acting Secretary.

Council Room,

Shanghai, August 14, 1917.

Chinese Telegraph Administration

The Public is hereby notified that, since China has declared war on Germany, the following temporary measures for all traffic will be enforced. Telegrams from all German firms and individuals are not accepted for transmission.

1. Telegrams are accepted at sender's risk only.
2. Telegrams must bear plain signature of sender at end of text.
3. Telegrams without text are not admitted.
4. Private telegrams in plain language must be written in Chinese or English.
5. All Telegrams are subject to censorship.
6. Private code telegrams sent by Chinese should be accompanied by a translation in plain Chinese or English and codes submitted to telegraph office.
7. Private code telegrams sent by Foreigners should bear stamps of their respective Ministers or Consuls and where no Consuls are stationed telegrams should be translated into plain Chinese or English and codes submitted to telegraph office.

CHOW WAN-PANG,

Manager and District Director.

Shanghai, August 14, 1917.

PER **\$3.00** PER
 HOUR HOUR

Minimum Charge \$1.00

is the rate charged by the

MARKT GARAGE

for a Comfortable, 4-Passenger FORD

PHONE **4257** PHONE

The death of Rufus H. Thayer, Judge of the United States Court for China from 1909 to 1913, occurred at Kingston, N. Y., July 12, several hours after he had been stricken with apoplexy. He was serving at the time as a member of the Schoharie-Shandaken Condemnation Commission. He is survived by his wife, Harriet, a daughter of William Barnes of Albany and granddaughter of Thurlow Weed.

Sailing for America to-day on the P. M. S. S. Venezuela is the eighth party of what are known as "Chinese indemnity students," supported by the Boxer indemnity fund returned to China by the United States with understanding that the money was to be spent on the education of Chinese youth in America. The present party comprises 69 students of whom 42 are under Tsing Hua College support; 27 are supported by private and other means.

The Chinese Government has appropriated another \$200,000 to be spent on relief work in and around Liaoho, in Fengtien province, where the floods have caused damage and left a great many thousand people homeless and starving. The floods in Chihli province have caused far greater damage than was at first reported. Large tracts of agricultural land are under water and in many instances whole villages have been either flooded out or the houses wrecked by the heavy rains. The crops, which gave such hopes of a splendid return, have been so badly damaged that it is doubtful whether the harvest will be a third of that anticipated.

At daybreak August 15, two Austrians and two Hungarians drove up to the Austrian Consulate in Shanghai rang the bell, and then bound and gagged the servant who answered it. Evidently in search of certain papers, they first ransacked the offices down-

stairs, and later entered the sleeping quarters. One of them named Maracek then pointed a revolver at the head of the secretary. The shot missed fire. Thereupon his companion, named Kremala, who had remonstrated, in turn shot and killed Maracek. The first intimation of the tragedy to reach the police, and through them the outside world, was that a ricscha coolie found a revolver in the street in the near neighborhood. Kremala was detained in the Austrian consulate building, now in charge Mr. Quist, Acting Dutch Consul, who refused to hand his prisoner over to the Mixed Court pending instructions from Peking. During the succeeding night the prisoner escaped from custody.

The Associated Enterprises sued Brunner, Mond, and Co. (Limited) in the King's Bench Division, London, June 20. The plaintiffs claimed a declaration that the defendants by promoting or assenting to an agreement made between Joseph Crosfield and Sons (Limited), William Gossage and Sons (Limited), and Price's Patent Candle Company (Limited) for the sale of the business in China of each of those companies to a new company to be formed to acquire them had committed a breach of an agreement between the plaintiffs and the defendants dated June 5, 1913. The defendants denied that they had exercised control over the conduct or policy either of Crosfields or Gossages, and said the agreement referred to providing for the sale of the business in China was a proper and legitimate step in the carrying on of the businesses of Crosfields and Gossages.

G. Bernard Shaw gives the following characteristic endorsement to the scheme of Judge Henry Neill of Chicago, who is campaigning in London in behalf of mothers' pensions: "Judge Neill has conceived the startling notion that, as a child must be looked after by somebody until a trustworthy combined incubator, stomach pump and vacuum cleaner is invented, that somebody may as well be its mother. He proposes to tear the child from the aching army of official guardians of the poor and fling it naked on the maternal breast. Unnatural as it seems, the notion has its good points. You get rid of the very objectionable child stealer called an uplifter and make the child the uplifter, a process which, as the mother carries the child, ends in the mother being uplifted too."

The captain of the Japanese steamer Nichiren Maru on returning to Yokohama from Vladivostock gave the following information regarding Vladivostock to a Japanese newspaper: The women laborers who gather at the pierheads now exercise great power. They are women of between 18 and 40 years of age. They have driven away all the Chinese and Korean laborers from the piers, and they now monopolize the landing and shipping work. If one injures their feelings in any way they refuse to work and sometimes steamers find it impossible to discharge cargo. Some trouble arose between the men on the Nichiren Maru and these women laborers over a trifling matter and they threatened to attack the steamer, but fortunately the trouble was settled by the Russian authorities. The physical power of the women laborers there is absolutely beyond the conception of Japanese women. They can easily carry two pieces of oil cake (130 lbs each) at a time and they are now earning between Yen 8 and Yen 15 daily. They stop work punctually at 6 p.m. every day, and then strip and bathe in the sea near the pier without covering of any kind.

Women's Work

American Women's War Relief Work

Maurice Benjamin has kindly offered to the American Women's War Relief Association, through Mrs. C. H. Blake, a very nice shop in Avenue Edward VII, corner Szechuen road, with three large windows, for use as a Woman's Exchange. Arrangements for furnishing the rooms are now in progress and it is anticipated that the Exchange will be in operation about middle of September.

Two rooms on the same Avenue have been offered by the Oriental Press, and have been accepted by the Association with best thanks. The rooms adjoin the offices of Millard's Review and arrangements are now being made to furnish them.

King George Honors Women

The desirability of awarding honors to women for public service and distinguished merit is recognised by the King of England, who has established two new Orders, to both of which women as well as men will be admitted:

(1) The Order of the British Empire. (2) Order of the Companions of Honor.

In two classes of the first Order women will receive the equivalent of knighthood and will be entitled "Dame."

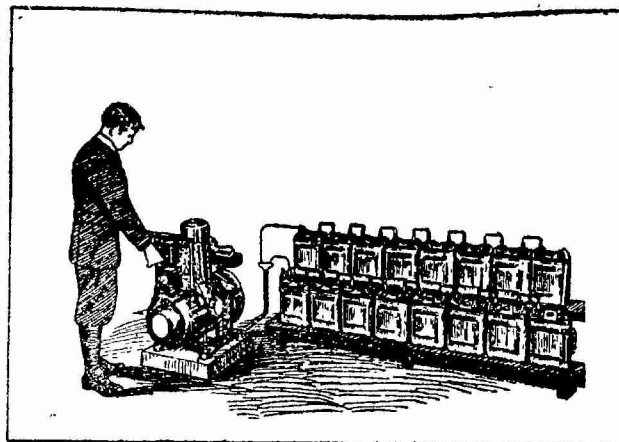
Far Eastern Press Opinion

Journalistic Opinion and the War

From The Japan Chronicle (Kobe)

Some time ago we made a protest against a condemnation of Millard's Review by the N.-C. Daily News which suggested that Mr. Millard must have German backing because he took a different view of the war from that of our contemporary, incidentally remarking: "Mr. Millard's opinions regarding the war are not ours any more than they are those of our Shanghai contemporary, but as we claim freedom of speech ourselves, we submit that Mr. Millard has the right to express his opinions without being subject to injurious charges." We now observe that the Japan Times, which The Outlook recently described as "reflecting the Japanese of a Prussian cast of mind" makes this the occasion for an attack on the Chronicle, which it describes as a paper which before the war "had the widest circulation among the German community in Japan" (we may add, among the British community also), and which "most staunchly championed the German cause, interests, and foibles." So far as the German cause and interests in Japan were those of foreigners in general, we did not hesitate to defend them, and we see no reason to apologise therefor, any more than the British and French Governments would express regret for being associated with Germany in pressing the Japanese Government to fulfil the terms of the treaties with regard to the Housetax question. What the Japan Times always resented was that foreigners should stand together, and we are sure nothing has given the Tokio journal greater pleasure than the fact that the war has destroyed the common agreement under which foreigners in Japan, despite the

Out of the Darkness



Delco-Light will furnish the light

If you have a Summer Home, a Branch Office, Construction Camp or House Boat anywhere in the interior or beyond the limits of the nearest Power Plant, then you must be interested in DELCO-LIGHT.

Demonstration set is now on exhibition in our Show-Room at 18B Kiangse Road and we shall be pleased to explain further details to you.

Sole agents for China.

Fearon Daniel & Co., Inc.

18B KIANGSE ROAD—SHANGHAI.

home differences of their Governments, worked together for the observance of the treaties and the protection of their legitimate interests. There is one German foible, however, which the Japan Times has never seen defended in the Chronicle, and that is militarism. On the other hand, that particular German foible is one for which the Japan Times, representing the "Prussian cast of mind," has a great respect.

While on the subject of the attitude of the Japan Times concerning German influence, it is instructive to go back a few months. To-day the Tokio journal is convinced that any opposition to the declaration of war by China must be due to the influence of German gold. But a few months ago, when it would have been possible for China to join the Allies without much friction, the Japan Times was most vehement in its objections to such a course. In those days it saw the influence of German gold in a proposal that would have effectually destroyed German intrigues in China. As recently as last October the Tokio journal was denouncing "the English journalist Simpson" ("Putnam Weale") as "the party" who is endeavoring to obtain the admission of China to the ranks of the Allies, and to show its opinion of anyone who advocated such a scheme professed to accept as true a Japanese rumor that Mr. Simpson had tried to "blackmail" the Governor-General of Mukden. Furthermore, the Japan Times worked itself into a white heat of indignation over the suggestion that "Great Britain is again scheming to induce China to enter the war on the Allies' side," declared the story to be unthinkable, suggested that such action on the part of Great Britain would be "unprincipled"

and professed to a suspicion that German machinations were behind the scheme. The tendency of the whole article was to suggest that if Britain held views in favor of China joining the Allies, she was guilty of an unpardonable offence. Since then the Japanese Government has been changed. A new Administration has come in with a different policy. The objections which Japan held to China joining the Allies have been withdrawn. Consequently the Japan Times has promptly turned its coat. Where a few months ago the suggestion that China should join the Allies, or the statement that Britain was encouraging her to do so was the result of German machinations, to-day the opinion that it would be a mistake for China to enter actively into the war must also be inspired by German gold. We are left to speculate on the inspiring motive of the volte face of the Japan Times, which within seven months can hold two absolutely contradictory opinions, on each occasion suggesting that those who hold the opposite opinion must be dishonest.

China's Declaration of War on Germany

From the North China Daily News (Shanghai)

Germans in Shanghai come immediately under the Mixed Court, and there will no longer be any excuse as there has long ceased to be any need, for the continued presence of Dr. Knipping, Mr. Schirmer, Mr. Tippleskirch and Mr. Gatjens. And in this connection one strong warning may be offered. We trust that the fact of the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs not having received any specific instructions from Peking (up to the time of writing) will not deter him from taking immediate action in respect of sealing up German public buildings. Every moment is of value at such a moment and may make all the difference between peace and disorder in China. As for Germans generally, the Chinese authorities are prepared, we believe, to inflict no more inconvenience on them than is absolutely necessary. But they are under no delusions as to the discord-making of that unscrupulous people; and it may be said plainly that the first sign of intrigue by any German will react in rigorous restrictions on all alike.

From the China Times (Chinese newspaper, Shanghai)

Many obstacles have presented themselves during the period between rupture of relations to the declaration of war upon Germany and Austria. Some critics have even attributed the cause of our internal strife to our policy towards Germany, but it was not so, as can be proved by Parliament's sanction to our rupture of relations. In plain words, it is to dissensions and disputes between the revolutionaries and the Government that the inexplicable conduct of Parliament in refusing to consent to a declaration of war after the rupture of relations must be attributed. We earnestly hope that our people will unanimously support the policy of our Government, especially when they consider the difficult position of our Government in dealing with matters concerning our foreign relationships. As regards the suggestion that we should despatch troops to participate in actual warfare in Europe with the double purposes of mitigating internecine fighting and earning future beneficial treatment for our country, we can only answer that this plan would be best if it were feasible. But seeing that with the efficiently trained army that Japan possesses, she has not sent any troops to Europe, we are pessimistic on the point whether the Entente Powers would welcome our inefficiently trained troops. We would suggest that the emigration of Chinese

laborers, as an indirect means of serving and helping the Entente Powers, would prove more practical and answer better our purposes.

Loans and Militarism

From the Tsung Hua Hsin Pao (Shanghai)

To-day the government at Peking has on hand two great enterprises; the declaration of war and the loans. The opposition to German militarism is the pretext for the declaration of war and the application of militarism in the country is the purpose of the loan. Since the allied Tuchuns have raised the standard of revolt and have dissolved Parliament by force, law and democracy do not exist any longer. The two Kwang provinces having proclaimed their independence and the navy having expressed its desire to maintain the convention, the government at Peking desires to resort to armed force, but the finances show a deficit. Now that the vaults of the state are empty and the people are in misery, a loan is the means most convenient at hand to secure a large quantity of munitions. In order to borrow it is necessary to be in sympathy with the friendly powers. Therefore, it is decided to go to war and then the loan may be expected. It is only in name that war is declared on Germany, but it is in reality that war will be carried on in the country. It is in name that war will be declared against militarism, but it is in reality that the war will be carried on in favor of militarism. Thanks to the first reorganization loan Yuan Shih-kai massacred the Mintang (People's Society) and suppressed the second revolution. And will there be a new revolution? We are not sure of that. The measures taken by the government with regard to Szechuen and Hunan demonstrate the application of militarism. Scarcely have the negotiations for the loan been entered upon than the government has already adopted that attitude. Once the pounds sterling are in their hands it will be sufficiently cruel to suppress the opposition party and to destroy democracy. We believe that law and democracy in China will leave the confines of Asia forever after the conclusion of the big loan.

Japan Hard Hit by American Steel Embargo

From the Chugwai Shogyo (Tokio)

America has indeed a great future, to be feared by other nations. As for Japan's shipbuilding condition, the war has given a great impetus to develop the industry, and extension after extension was planned, so that already permits have been issued by the Department of Communications to build 111 steamers, with a total tonnage of 540,000 tons or more. There are 79 more ships applied for with a tonnage of 440,000 tons, which will bring the total number of ships to 190 and the tonnage to 976,000 tons. But the chief material for shipbuilding is now being imported from America. At first the American goods were not suitable as the frames are too large. But since the stoppage of importation from England, Japan relied altogether upon America for supply of the materials. There are materials contracted for to be shipped from America, to the tonnage of about 450,000 tons. If the prohibitory order should be applied to them, 20 or more ships, with a tonnage of 200,000 or more tons, now under construction here will face great obstacles in completion. Not only that, but many other industries dependent upon the shipbuilding industry will suffer consequences, and the industrial prosperity of Japan may be reduced by one-half. Should the ban be an absolute one Japan's industry will suffer a fundamental shake up.

MR

America and China Are In the War

The kind of war we wage, and
the kind of peace it brings—

both depend finally on the kind of thinking we—and our allies—do in the crucial months and years to come. Opinion is no longer a matter of dinner-table conversation. It is a relentless necessity—a necessity that war only intensifies. For public opinion, which is your opinion and mine and our neighbors' in the melting pot, continues to be the motive power of democracy. War, and the sacrifices war imposes, must not be permitted to impair this ultimate source of democratic strength.

The foremost aim of Millard's Review at this time is to contribute what it may to the maintenance between China and America of a responsible and discriminating public opinion. It is not agreement we ask. That is of small consequence. The important thing is that those who have it in them to lead public opinion in China and in inform America about affairs in China should have at hand a searching commentator on public policy.

The subscription price is, yearly, fifty-two issues, Mex. Ten dollars in advance, postage included, in China and the Far East. In the United States Five dollars, U. S. currency. Remittance from other countries can be made by international money order.

Tear out along this line and mail today to MILLARD'S REVIEW, 113 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai, China.

MILLARD'S REVIEW

113 AVENUE EDWARD VII
SHANGHAI.

AUGUST _____ 1917.

Please send MILLARD'S REVIEW to the address given below. Herewith, please find check covering subscription price.

NAME _____

STREET _____

CITY _____

STATE _____



Telephone
778

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.



Cable
DANICA

Head Office—Shanghai
Branches—Tientsin, Peking, Kalgan, Tainan,
Changsha, Hankow, Hongkong, Vladivostok.

Engineering

Power plant, Electrical, Railway, Mining, Textile, Mill machinery and supplies. Marine and stationary oil engines. Electric commercial and pleasure vehicles. Engineering instruments and materials.

Imports

Piece goods, Metals, Building and concrete materials, Paints, Glass, Hardware, Roofing, Drugs and chemicals, Toilet supplies, and General imports.

Exports

Native produce and manufactures.

Fire, Marine, Life and Motor Car Insurance.

Business firms and agencies in Shanghai and other parts of China can do a great deal in the promotion of better relations between China and the rest of the world by sending a subscription for MILLARD'S REVIEW to their home offices in America or Europe.

✓ **Have MILLARD'S
REVIEW follow you
on your Vacation.**

Telephone 4741

"THE CHINA CRITIC"

TIENTSIN

Now in its 14th year, is the leading evening Journal in North China.

It is read in almost every home in each of the northern treaty ports, and its social notes and town topics of many columns are a generally admitted special feature.

Has a Peking Correspondent.

16 pages of matter and advertisements side by side.

Subscription, \$22.50 per annum; half year, \$12.

Advertisement rate
on Application.

[The editor after complaining thus finds a relief in the presidential order that a certain quantity may be exported under special permission of the government, as reported in the press. But he asks that the restrictions in the special permission should be made as small as possible, as otherwise the permission may lose its effect. He asks the American Government to reconsider that matter and calls upon the Japanese Government authorities to make no mistake as to negotiations with the American Government in regard to that matter.]

Chinese Affairs

From The Herald of Asia (Tokio)

There seems now reasonable ground for hope that China will settle down, for the present at all events, under the present Administration. The attempt at establishing a separate Government at Canton has not succeeded. . . . The hopelessness of the Southern attempt at opposing the North with force, could not have escaped the keen observation of Vice-President Feng, who sat on the fence for a short time after the downfall of the farcical Government of General Chang Hsun. General Feng is a notorious time-server whose conduct is always guided by considerations of personal interest. He is, however, a man of intelligence and wields influence over a number of military men, so that his adhesion to the Tuan regime augurs well for its prospect in the immediate future. . . . The central figure of the new order of things, it is needless to say, is Premier Tuan. He has the reputation of being one of the few statesmen in China whom money cannot buy. There seems little doubt that he is an honest and clean-handed man with a strong will and more than ordinary capacity for business. He is committed to a policy of friendliness toward the Entente Powers, with whom his Government, we understand, will ere long fall in line in all important respects. In internal politics he represents the moderate and practical section of bureaucratic liberals. He is opposed to imperial restoration, but unlike some radicals, he is not in favor of any policy aimed at further humiliating the members of the Imperial family. His first care, it seems, is to give his country a strong and stable administration, which can carry out a policy of gradual reforms in public affairs without the risk of sudden reversals. It is to be ardently hoped that such an administration will now be secured to the Chinese people who badly need it.

"Frightfulness"

From the Japan Chronicle (Kobe)

Von Hanneken, who is stated to be among the Germans in China who will be interned as the result of the declaration of war against Germany, will be recalled by some of our older readers as the hero of a remarkable incident in the first war Japan fought in the Meiji era. In July 1894 the Kowshing, a British vessel, was conveying Chinese troops to Korea, ostensibly for the suppression of the Tonghaks, but actually for the defence of Korea against a claim of virtual Japanese suzerainty, when she was met by the Naniwa under command of Captain (now Admiral) Togo. The Naniwa signalled the Kowshing to follow her, but the Chinese on board would not let the English captain obey. Two parleys were held, but the Chinese officers were obdurate and refused to listen to reason. The British captain and officers were ordered to leave the ship, but signalled that this was impossible, as the Chinese officers would not

permit them to do so. Without waiting for further negotiations, and despite the fact that it would have been possible to keep guard over the transport until the Chinese officers came to their senses, Captain Togo ordered the guns to be turned upon the transport, which was blown out of the water. More than a thousand of the twelve hundred troops on board were destroyed. The English captain and one or two of the other officers escaped by swimming to the Japanese cruiser; others were drowned or killed by the shell-fire. Among those on the transport was Captain von Hanneken, a German officer who had been military instructor to the Chinese, but at the time was acting as military adviser to Li Hung-chang. Von Hanneken, who is understood to have originally tried to reason with the Chinese officers that they must yield to superior force, but without avail, plunged into the sea when the firing began, but instead of making for the Japanese cruiser, where he would have been a prisoner, he directed his course to the shores of an island in the neighbourhood, which he safely reached and from which he subsequently returned to China. It must be remembered that at the time the Kowshing was sunk there had been no declaration of war between Japan and China nor was a state of war prevailing at the time the Kowshing left the Chinese port. Much indignation was expressed at the time by the foreign communities in the Far East concerning the drastic action of the Japanese commander. In view of the German use of "frightfulness" in the present war it is significant to note that when von Hanneken was interviewed at the time he expressed the opinion that the Japanese action in sinking a transport with some twelve hundred men on board, even before a declaration of war, was fully justified.

How China Will Benefit by Declaring War

From the Yodoku (Tokio)

We should have wished that China had declared war against Germany after the political conditions at home were settled. But now harmony between the north and the south cannot be expected at present. The Tuan Ministry relying upon the assistance of the Entente Powers has secured mastery over the southern leaders. While thus the method pursued was an expedient one, nevertheless participation is participation. So long as China has decided to participate in the war, the Entente Powers should make the most out of it. But China's participation will be more advantageous to China herself than to the Entente Powers. The advantages to the Entente Powers will only be negative ones, whereas those to China herself will be positive ones; such as—First, China will be able to drive away trouble makers from the country; Second, China will be able to obtain loans from the Entente Powers to relieve her financially; Third, China's rulers will be able to increase their power; Fourth, a basis will be laid whereby China may be enabled to have the customs tariff rate raised; Fifth, at least China can proclaim to the world her desires and claims. There will be many other advantages gained by China directly. But to let China act to the best of her ability, the north and the south should be united. At present China's participation will be participation by a part of China only. The Entente Powers should help China on to see that the whole of that country decides to participate in the war. If this task cannot be undertaken by all of them, Japan should take the responsibility upon herself.

In the Field of Business and Finance

The Menace of Morphine

Place is given in the China Mission Year Book for 1917 to a paper read at the biennial meeting of the China Medical Missionary Association in Canton last February, by Dr. Wu Lien-teh. The following paragraphs are extracted from same:

"There are some interesting points to which I should like to draw your attention. The normal importation of opium into Japan for medicinal purposes is only ten chests a year, but the importation of morphine into that country in 1911 was one and a half tons; in 1914 it had risen to twelve tons, that is, one ton a month. There is a large firm in Japan which acts as agents for the manufacturing firm in London. In 1913 alone this agent in Japan imported two and a half tons of morphine by *registered post* via Siberia. The two other British firms exported two tons by the same method, and one and three-quarter tons came from Germany, making a total of six and a quarter tons in 1913. So far it has been ascertained that neither Japan nor Germany has the necessary plant to manufacture morphine on any large scale, and the alkaloid has come mostly from the three old firms in Great Britain.

"Once arrived in Japan, the morphine is usually made up into small packets or placed in small bottles, labelled in different ways, such as morphine, white powder, soothing stuff, dreamland elixir, etc., and exported openly or smuggled secretly into China, usually by way of Dairen, Antung and Formosa. Almost every Japanese drug dealer or peddler in Manchuria sells it in one form or another, and does so with impunity, because no Japanese can be arrested without first informing the consul. From these Japanese agents and sub-agents, the drug may be passed on to disreputable Chinese who frequent the coolie depots and inject a solution, usually very dirty, with a hypodermic syringe, which may be made with glass, metal or even bamboo. Rigorous imprisonment for two years is a common sentence for Chinese found with morphine in their possession, but I fear that the principal culprits usually escape punishment.

"It is now some years since I left off working in the south, and am not conversant with conditions in the Straits, Kwangtung and Fukien. The morphine habit was first brought into China (Swatow) by returned emigrants from Singapore, and spread rapidly to parts of Fukien. But during my five years in Manchuria I have seen terrible havoc wrought upon the population by this insidious drug. More than half of our regular jailbirds show needle signs all over their bodies. Professional beggars found in the streets of Harbin, Kirin, Changchun and Tsitsihar are victims of the habit, and thousands of poor people die in the large cities during the winter months, partly from cold, but principally from inability to work on account of their morphine habits. From all sources I learn that the evil is spreading rapidly. It is of course, worse than opium smoking, for at the cost of four or five cents a coolie can satisfy his craving and obtain immediate satisfaction.

"Enormous profits are made by the dealers in the illicit trade. Average wholesale price of morphine hydrochlorate in London is 10/5 per ounce, but the Japanese peddler sells it in China for from £4.10.0. to £5 per ounce. The profits made by the dealers in China in 1913 amounted to £840,000 on six and a

quarter tons. Since the advent of Japanese influence into Shantung, the morphine danger has shown itself extensively in that province, and it is heartrending to see huge fellows completely wrecked by addiction to it. Unless strong action is taken by our profession, as was done by us in the case of opium, the morphine evil will assuredly spread further and render futile all our efforts in the direction of opium eradication. The usual energies of the people, and perhaps their industrial and moral stability, will be sapped; for the evil effects of morphine are displayed in the victims much quicker than those of opium. The question is, "What are we to do?"

"If proper pharmacy laws are enacted in China, the problem of morphine eradication will be really an easy matter. Unlike opium, it has never been declared as an article of commerce, and our Government has always regarded it as a prohibited drug. Once Great Britain refuses to sanction its export except directly to foreign Governments or legally qualified agencies, the question of smuggling will not be such a serious affair. The Customs laws regarding the importation of morphine and hypodermic needles into China are somewhat crude, and inflict much hardship upon qualified medical men and apothecaries. One meets with such a phrase as "qualified foreign medical practitioner," which if taken literally will exclude Chinese medical men qualified in Europe or America from importing or using this drug for the most humane purposes. Again, by existing laws a hypodermic syringe is at present regarded as an instrument solely for injecting morphine and cocaine, and a Chinese medical man is unable to obtain it for the injection of emetin, pituitrin or any of the important new drugs. As matters remain at present, the real culprits escape, whilst every difficulty is placed before *bona fide* practitioners and properly accredited apothecaries for the importation and use of these drug syringes."

The British Trade Corporation

From The Economist (London)

A declaration by the Corporation has been published to the effect that (1) its fundamental object is granting financial assistance to trade and industry; (2) it will not act as a competing contractor, or manufacturer; (3) it has no exclusive privilege; and (4) it will not give a share of profits to its managers and board, as proposed by the deed of settlement, unless the shareholders consent. Fortified by this document, the Government was able to face a more reasonable House of Commons when the Board of Trade vote was brought in again on Thursday, and an amendment reducing the vote by £100 was withdrawn, a further unnecessary waste of Parliament's time. The whole affair is another example of the drawbacks attached to Government interference with business. The matter was badly mishandled by the Government, and the House of Commons was at its very worst in its pettish and irrelevant criticisms, some of the absurdest of which were uttered by men who might have been expected to know something about business.

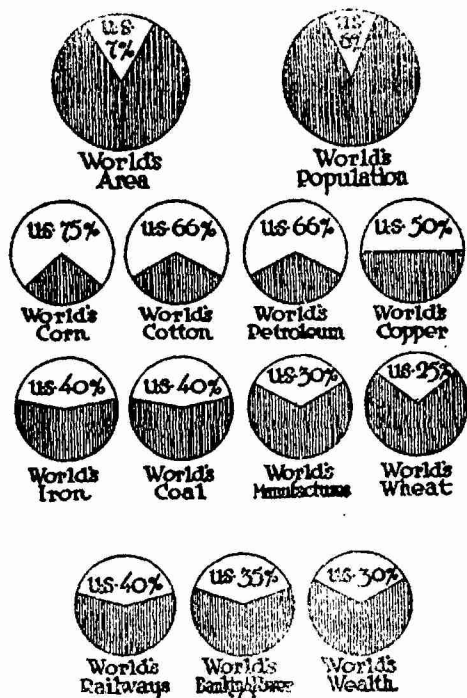
Where America Is Strong

When America began to marshal her resources and take stock of herself for entrance into the world

war against militarism, she found out a number of things about the resources of the United States that were not realized before. And having found out about these things, it was but natural that the idea came into being that these resources might be used in foreign trade as well as for war purposes. As previously mentioned in this department, factories doubled, trebled and quadrupled to supply war demands must be kept busy after the war and foreign trade is the only salvation.

When the subject of building aeroplanes was suggested, it was found that America was equipped to build more gasoline engines than all the rest of the world put together; that with one hundred days preparation America would be in a position to manufacture as many aeroplanes as all the rest of the world put together.

In order to visualize the possibilities of America's preparedness for foreign trade, Walter F. Wyman, of the Carter's Ink Company has prepared a diagram which clearly illustrates this point. It is reproduced herewith.



A Reuter dispatch from England recently announced that that country would have an acreage of 1,800,000 in wheat this fall. The state of Kansas alone will have an acreage of more than 2,000,000 in wheat this fall, with Nebraska, Missouri, Iowa, the Dakotas, Minnesota and Illinois, other great wheat producing states, still to be heard from.

Japan Must Furnish Ships for Atlantic to Obtain Steel from America

Decisions arrived at at the recent conference of the United States Exports Council in Washington proclaiming a general embargo on iron and steel shapes suitable for ship construction, save only to the Allies when needed for war uses, have brought dismay to the shipbuilders of Japan, as threatening the wholesale suspension of the shipbuilding industry there. The Japanese shipbuilders say that the decision of the United States authorities demanding of Japan to place a large number of her mercantile shipping at the disposal of the Allies, that is, to take ships from the Pacific run and put them on the Atlantic, to meet the necessity created by the

Cable Address
"KAWAIKITA"
OSAKA.

No. 29, 4-Chome
Ando-ji-machi,
OSAKA.

Kitaro Kawai

Metal Import & Export Merchant

Has Always in Stock

Large Quantities of :

Galvanised Flat & Corrugated Sheets

Both American and Japanese Make,

Thickness 24, 26, 28 and 30 Gauges.

American Tin Plates

14in. x 20in. in 100, 90, 85 and 80 lb. cases.

On account of the English and American suppliers having been unable to ship regularly the above articles for some time past, I am continually receiving large orders from buyers in the following ports :—

MANILA, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, TIENSIN, PENANG, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, BANGKOK, SAIGON, HAIPHONG, HANOI, RANGOON, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, BATAVIA, SOERABAYA, SEMARANG, HARBIN, VLADIVOSTOK.

Merchants dealing at or with the above ports will be supplied with C.I.F. quotations immediately on receipt of inquiry.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

submarine warfare, is not justifiable but, nevertheless, owing to the fact that Japan is almost totally dependent upon the United States for the supply of steels which are not produced in Japan as abundantly as she requires, Japan will finally be obliged to comply with whatever requests the United States may make simply in order to obtain steels from America.

Japan now possesses 1,700,000 tons of bottom, of which more than 900,000 tons consisting of ships more than 3,000 tons each are capable for ocean-going service. In case Japan sends 400,000 tons, in accordance with the demand of the United States, there will be 500,000 tons remaining, but of these nearly 230,000 are under foreign charters. Such a wholesale withdrawal of bottoms from the Pacific will doubtless bring about a considerable handicap in connection with Japan's trade.

Japanese Oranges for America

Negotiations are in progress at Yokohama between the Japan Orange Exporters' Association and the Japanese steamer lines in connection with the shipment of oranges this year from Japan into the United States. The orange export season is from the latter part of October to the last of November. Most of the Japanese oranges are exported from Yokkaichi, Nagoya and Shimidzu into Tacoma and Seattle. Owing to the large demand for oranges in the United States in recent years, exports from Japan are rapidly increasing. More than 6,000 tons of oranges were sent to the United States last year. It is expected that Japan will be able to export a similar amount this year. Japan has advertised her oranges in America until they are now widely consumed among the Americans.

THE BANK OF CHINA

GOVERNMENT BANK

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL : \$60,000,000.00 PAID UP CAPITAL : \$10,000,000.00

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING

Branches and Sub-Branches:

PEKING, Kalgan, Santang, Pabsien, Lutai, Chohsien, Miyun, Tsinghaihsien, Tungchow, Haitien, TIENTSIN, Paotingfu, Shuntehfu, Lwanhsien, Tangshan, Tsanhsien, Chihhsien, Tzechow, Potochen, Shihkiachwang, HANKOW, Ichang, Shash, Wusuen. CHANGSHA, NANKING, Soochow, Chingkiang, Yanchow, Tsingkiangpo, Wusih, Hsuehchowfu, Siakwan, Nantungchow. ANKING, Panfow, Tatung, Luichow, Suanchang, Tsongyan, Yunchow, Wuyih, Pochow. TSINANFU, Tsingtao, Chefoo, Teanghsien, Tsining, Ckowsun, Waiming (Wutung), Linshi, Wehsien, Lingsinhsien, Taianfu, Sangyuan, Lungkow, Yehsien, Jaohsien. KAIFENG, Changteh, Tencheng (Lewanhe), Chowkiakow, Yuhhsien (Yuchow) Kweite, Taokow, Honanfu. CHANGCHUN, Antung, Chinsien (Chinchowfu), Dalny, Harbin, Hulan, Kirin, Kunchuling, Liaoyuanchow, Mukden, Newchang, Shanghaikwan, Sifeng, Tiehling, Tsitsihar, Siminfu, Herhe, Tionan, Luishowying, Liaoyang, Kwangning, Kaiping, Tsangho, Payien, Suihah, Takushan, Tatungo, Ninkuta. FOOCHOW, Amoy, Santuao, Nankiang, Siahankia, Lungen, Changchowfu, Pucheng, Yenpingfu, Chuanchowfu, Kienao. CANTON, Swatow, Kongmoon, Shiuchow, Kiungchow, Namyung, Pakhei, Hokow, Taileung, Paksha, Shiuhing, Howlik. HANCHOW, Haimen, Huchowfu, Kashing, Lanchi, Ningpo, Shaohingfu, Wenchow. TAIYUANFU, Kweihwating, Sinkiansien, Yuncheng, Paotchen, Fenchien. CHUNGKING, Tzeliutzing, Luchow, Chentu, Wanghsien, Wutungchio. SIANFU, Sanyuanhsien, Tungkwan, Hanchunfu, Tenshe, Shanghe. NANCHANG, Kiukiang, Kanchow, Yunchow, Kianfu, Kintehchen.

SHANGHAI BRANCH, 3, Hankow Road

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits. Terms on application. Every description of banking business transacted; loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home exchange.

Commercial and Financial Notes

The Japan Oil Company has decided to open new offices at Mukden, Kirin and Harbin with a view to competing in the oil trade in North Manchuria, now mostly in the hands of the Standard Oil Co.

Six steel steamers, each of 8,300 tons deadweight, will be turned out at Portland, Oregon, for the Republic of France, four contracts having been closed with the Northwest Steel Company and two with the Columbia River Shipbuilding Corporation. So far as is known eight contracts have been let on the Coast, two more having been awarded J. F. Duthie & Co., of Seattle.

The new Pacific Mail cargo steamer, Thor, is scheduled to arrive in Shanghai from San Francisco on August 23 with 3,000 tons of freight for this port. The Thor is a boat of 9,000 tons capacity and has recently been chartered by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. From Shanghai the Thor will go to Hongkong and possibly Calcutta before starting on the return trip to San Francisco.

The South Manchuria railway has entered a protest with the Chinese Eastern railway on the subject of the increased tariff which recently went into effect on the latter, particularly on the point that the rate of increase on the short section to Harbin from Changchun (where the S. M. R. meets the C. E. R.) is higher than from Vladivostok to Harbin, thus constituting a discrimination against the Japanese route.

The Chinese Government arsenal at Hanyang is being improved in a number of directions. A new engineering department has been established to manufac-

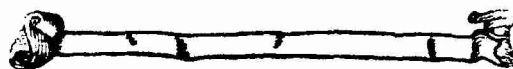
ture different kinds of arms and accessories for the Navy. Large numbers of hazel-nut trees are being planted, which are to be felled for the manufacture of rifle stocks. Special departments for manufacturing saltpetre and other chemicals necessary for the manufacture of gunpowder have also been established.

The British Trade Corporation, incorporated to develop trade and industry in furtherance of the report of Lord Faringdon's committee, has offered £2,500,000 of its capital for public subscription. The share capital of the institution is £10,000,000, with power to increase this amount. Under the charter the corporation is not authorized to begin business until at least £1,000,000 has been subscribed and at least one-quarter of that sum actually paid up. It was, however, announced by Sir Albert Stanley that the necessary £1,000,000, had been subscribed by the banks.

Owing to rapid growth of trade between the United States and the Far East, the Pacific Mail steamship Company has chartered from Messrs. W. R. Grace and Company the steamer Santa Cruz, a fine passenger liner of about 6,000 tons, with accommodations for more than fifty saloon passengers. Advance notices received by the local Pacific Mail office are that the Santa Cruz is scheduled to sail from San Francisco for the Orient August 15. Among the ports of call are Singapore, Calcutta and Colombo, besides those in Japan and China. Mr. Young, general passenger agent of the Pacific Mail in San Francisco, is on his way to the Far East, arriving here about ten days before the ship in order to make all arrangements for same.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha, availing itself of the withdrawal from the Pacific of vessels of other nationalities, is planning a great expansion programme, drawing on its huge reserve funds for this purpose. Among the new foreign services will be a line between Vancouver and Hongkong. Prior to the war, this large Japanese shipping company had operated this line for some time, but owing to the poor demand for cargo space before the war, the service was suspended. However, it is expected that this new line will now be in a position to offer serious competition to the Canadian Pacific company. With Australia as its centre a new line will also be opened to Seattle and Tacoma, touching all the principal ports in the Far East. Another important route to be inaugurated is that between Bombay and Liverpool, by way of South Africa.

A large department store in Boston recently advertised a special sale of Chinese rugs. The prices quoted in U. S. currency are of interest here in China where the rugs were made. Chinese rugs size 8 ft. by 9 to 11 ft. were priced at Gold \$125 each; rugs 10 ft. by 12½ ft. at \$245; and a few that measured 11½ ft. by 16½ ft. at \$345. The advertisement stated: "Chippendale, Adam and other great designers of the eighteenth century were inspired by Chinese art and the work of later designers also showed the influence of the wonderful colorings and graceful designs of the Chinese. Chinese rugs are among the most fashionable of floor coverings in America and it is not unusual to go into a modern home and find a beautiful ten thousand dollar antique Chinese rug. Now these same rugs are being woven in China by hand in the same laborious manner on hand looms and in the same high qualities."



The Share Market.

RUBBERS Official only	Closing Quotations, Week End, Aug. 10	Last Quo- tation, Fri. Aug. 17	Business Done in Shares During Week		
			High	Low	Net Chg.
Java Consolidated ...	19½	19	19	19	—
Kota Bahroe ...	780	7.00	7	7	—
Padang ...	13½	13½	13½	13½	—
Samagaga ...	0.90	0.95	.95	.95	—
Ziangbe ...	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.10	—

BANKS, INDUSTRIALS, INS. COTTONS, LANDS, ETC.

Langkat ...	15½	14¾	41¾	14¾	—
Hall & Holtz ...	16½	15	15	15	—
Kung yik ...	15½	15½	15½	15½	—
Oriental Cotton ...	43	44½	44½	44½	—
Shai, Land ...	78	77½	77½	77½	—

EXCHANGE

Bar Silver ...	42½	44	44	42½	+1½
T. T. on London ...	4/0½	4/3½	4/3½	4/0¾	+0/2½
Sov. Bnk. Buy. Rt. ...	4.97	4.70		4.94	+0.24
Gold \$ Bnk. Buy. Rt. ...	1.02	.97		7.02	+ .05
Mexican ...	72.3	72.4	72.4	72.3	
Native Int. ...	11.	09.	15.	08.	

LONDON RUBBER QUOTATIONS

Date	Langkat Oil Output	Tons.
Aug. 11		75
" 12		77
" 13		76
" 14		76
" 15		76

R. A. CURRY
Shanghai Stock Exchange
Tel. 450—Office Union Bldg.
Tel. 3421.

"Closer relations between China's 400,000,000 people and the people of other nations means greater prosperity for the entire world."

You can do your part by sending a year's subscription for Millard's Review to your friends "back home" in America or Europe.

What They Say in America

Assuming that future issues of the new journal will equal if not surpass the original edition, its sponsors and the reading public, both in China and elsewhere, are to be congratulated upon the acquisition of an attractive and highly interesting publication, whose general appearance resembles its American relative, the "New Republic," which it is admitted has served as a model typographically and otherwise. The number of June 9th lists among its contents "China's Commercial Call," by Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache in China, editorial articles of high quality dealing with current events, a summary of financial, commercial, theatrical and book news, and a surprising range of other subjects, all treated in a manner consistent with the high aims previously announced by the editors. Among the personal items of special interest to this Association, mention is made of Mr. Anson W. Burchard, Vice-President of the General Electric Company, New York, and Mr. Maurice Agnus Oudin, Foreign Sales Manager of that Company, who are now making an extensive tour of the Far East, and who were recently entertained at several important functions in Shanghai. The price of Millard's Review is 20 cents a copy. Every individual and firm in the United States, potentially or actively interested in reciprocal trade relations with China and the Far East should welcome the advent of this new high-class publication.—*Bulletin, American Manufacturers Export Association, New York.*

* *

I have read the first number of Millard's Review in entire. I learned more from the first half dozen editorial paragraphs regarding present conditions in China than I have learned from any other source. Mr. Millard makes so clear the situation that even the way-faring man need not err therein. China's Commercial Call by Julean Arnold made an interesting feature. The Far Eastern Press Opinion seemed to me particularly well worth while. The selections were well made and informative. The departments of Men and Events, Women's Work, and In the Field of Business and Finance make the publication valuable to all who wish to know about conditions and events in China.—*Dr. Walter Williams, Dean of the School of Journalism, University of Missouri, and president of the World's Press Congress, Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco, 1916.*

* *

Millard's Review is certainly a most admirable journalistic achievement, especially when the conditions surrounding its publication are considered, and the fact that it is entering an entirely new field. The Review does measure up to the standard of many of our best American publications of that nature. We are pleased to see that you give some space on page twenty-four to St. Louis—the interest that the city is taking in foreign trade. We have a special Foreign Trade Department in the Chamber of Commerce. St. Louis is especially active in making preparations for the generous enlargement of its foreign business following the coming of peace. The plans are already well advanced for the financing of a line of boats from St. Louis to New Orleans, by St. Louis Capital, and another organization is being perfected to do extensive importing. If there is any way in which the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce can be of service to you, we will be only too

glad to assist you.—*St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, by the Secretary.*

* * *

The Editor and Publisher is in receipt of Vol. 1, No. 1 of Millard's Review of the Far East, published weekly at Shanghai, China, by Thomas F. Millard, well-known American newspaper-man and author. Millard's Review is filled with ably written articles of interest to residents of the Far East. It is dedicated to the commendable program of promoting cordial relations between China and the United States. It is safe to predict that Mr. Millard and his publication face a bright and happy future.—*From the Editor and Publisher, New York.*

* * *

In every respect I consider your publication a decided addition to the journalistic output and from my knowledge of affairs in such respects in the Far East I have not the slightest doubt that you will achieve gratifying reward both financially and otherwise for bringing forth such an attractive medium of information and enlightening entertainment. If we can serve you in any manner at this end it would be a pleasure to do so.—*E. V. Douglas, Secretary, American Manufacturers Export Association.*

* * *

I must congratulate you upon this production, and if you can maintain this standard, a successful future can be predicted for you. I have called the paper to the attention of a number of people, eliciting uniformly favorable comments.—*Charles Denby, (former American Consul General at Shanghai), Manager Export Department, Hupmobile Company, Detroit, Mich.*

* * *

Mr. J. H. Rosseter, Vice-President and General Manager of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company of San Francisco, has directed me to say to you that he has found your publication of great interest.—*D. Mann, Secretary.*

* * *

We are having the University subscribe for your Review to be sent to the library. It is a journal that should be on the reading tables of every American University.—*From University of Missouri.*

* * *

Please place the library of the Rice Institute of Technology of Texas, on your subscription list.—*From the Secretary.*

The Enigmatic Geisha

A certain Japanese who recently returned from abroad recounts what he calls the embarrassing experience he had of being questioned by a foreign friend as to the geisha. The following dialogue is remembered:

"Is the geisha a singer?"

"Not necessarily, for there are some geisha who don't sing."

"Is she a dancer?"

"Not necessarily, for some geisha don't dance at all."

"Is she then a waitress?"

"Not quite that, for she is as often waited on by men as she waits on them."

"What is she then?"

"She can be any or all of these persons---a very accommodating sort of woman."

New Books and Publications

German Annexations and Indemnities

Das annexionistische Deutschland, by S. Grumbach. Lausanne: Payot & Co.

IT is now the fashion in certain quarters to speak of the Russian formula of "peace without annexations and indemnities" as a pro-German device. Perhaps no other phrase is so often characterized by that ready epithet. To protest against it is to invite more contempt. To cite by way of defense a few passages from German papers and magazines which have filtered through the British dragnet is to convince our modern Cotton Mathers that deep damnation ought to be dealt out immediately. Anyone can tell by "natural reason," especially if he is an enemy of the modern school and well trained in the classics, that German spies have bought up Russian traitors with depreciated marks and induced them to do the Kaiser's peace fanfare.

At last, however, the worm may turn. Herr Grumbach, with Teutonic thoroughness, has brought together a stout volume of papers and documents which prove that the dominant figures in Germany (with few exceptions) consider peace without annexations and indemnities in no other light than that of a humiliating defeat. Here are hundreds of extracts from German speeches, official declarations, party resolutions, editorials, pamphlets, magazine and newspaper articles (in the original tongue with authorities cited), all showing that in almost every circle, high and low, throughout the German Empire the Russian formula has been a hated phrase. The persons quoted include the Emperor and the King of Bavaria, ministers of state, high imperial officers, important men of affairs, generals in the army (active and retired), professors, members of the Reichstag, members of the Prussian Landtag, socialists, publicists, and pamphleteers. All upper-class parties and all interests are fully represented; the Conservatives, the Center, the National Liberals, the Progressive People's party, and the minor factions are all on record. As if with one voice they proclaim to the world that for Germany the territorial status quo ante is impossible, unthinkable. Against this doctrine can be marshalled only a few protests from Social Democrats and scattered individuals.

The Kaiser calls for peace that will offer to Germany "free seas" and "necessary military, political, and economic securities." The King of Bavaria declares that "a strengthening of the German Empire and an expansion beyond its present boundaries, so far as this is necessary to guarantee security against future attacks—such is to be the fruit of this war." The Duke of Mecklenburg demands a peace that will give the empire a mighty colonial dominion in Africa and a sufficient number of strongholds scattered throughout the world for coaling stations, wireless towers, and trading posts. Bethmann-Hollweg calmly informs us that the conditions before the war cannot be restored and the peace can only come when Germany is established in an impregnable position. He further adds that if anyone thinks that Germany will surrender the conquered territories of the west without guaranties that Belgium will not again become a vassal state of England and France, he is sadly mistaken. "This means," he

continues significantly, "no status quo ante—Germany cannot again abandon the long oppressed Flemish people to alien dominion" (*Verwelschung*). The Secretary of State for the Colonies announces that Germany has no intention of surrendering her oversea dominions, but will, on the contrary, seek to strengthen and develop her colonial possessions.

The former Chancellor, First Bulow, frankly holds that the simple restoration of the condition before the war would be not a gain but a loss (*nicht Gewinn, sondern Verlust*)—not victory, but defeat. Therefore he demands annexations east and west. "The French simply cannot understand the fact that what they regard as the brutal harshness of a conqueror is merely national necessity for us Germans. Perhaps the French will in the course of time acquiesce in the provisions of the Frankfort peace [1871] if it is at last realized that they are unchangeable, and especially if we succeed in developing our still unfavorable strategic position over against France." The poor French, they cannot understand that German brutality is at bottom necessitarian generosity!

While von Bulow casts his eyes upon Poland and then upon Belfort, Director Ballin is thinking of "das nasse Dreieck," and he tells his countrymen that imperious necessity calls for a more secure naval base on the North Sea. (*Deshalb müssen wir hinaus noch über das Gebiet der Nordsee hinweg uns einen Flottenstützpunkt suchen.*) Moreover, the Germans must have strong naval bases overseas. Von Tirpitz is more ambitious. Germany must have "a world-spanning horizon." Ludendorff will beat great Russia back east and keep her there. Professor Dr. Albert Hillebrandt, member of the Prussian House of Lords, proposes to keep the flags where they are, "over the graves of our heroes"—in *Ost und West muss die deutsche Flagge über den Gräbern unsern Helden wehen*. Von Bissing suggests to the Kaiser on his birthday that they should keep that which had been entrusted to them (*Das, was uns anvertraut ist, das wollen wir festhalten*). It is not recorded that the Kaiser rebuked him for entertaining un-German views.

"Comrade" Peus strikes hands with von Bissing and von Bulow, the new philosopher of the categorical imperative. He fears that Germany may again be attacked from the east and west, and solves the problem by adding Belgium to her economic hinterland—Deutschland. Nothing could be simpler, and "Comrade" Peus imagines a Belgian deputy, weary of seeing his country a sacrifice to France and England, seeking freedom and peace in the arms of Germany! "Comrade" Sudekum (who, by the way, a few years ago, in a conversation with the present reviewer, roundly damned the Kaiser and his American "sycophants" as the enemies of peace and liberty) is now for "necessary territorial securities." "Comrade" Heilmann explains that "a defensive war does not become a war of conquest if one is the victor in the end and wins something (*etwas gewinnt*). The pacific proletarians of the German *Transportarbeiterverband*, though they still have their chains, proudly announce that "The German flag waves over Antwerp, let us hope forever."

Monists join the "comrades." According to Ernst Haeckel's program: (a) Belgium is to be divided, the greatest portion to go to Germany direct, a second part to Luxemburg (which is to become a German state), and a third part [astounding generosity] to fall to Holland; (b) Germany to seize most of the British colonies and the Belgian Congo; (c) the northeastern

provinces of France are to go to Germany; (d) the kingdom of Poland to be restored and united with Austria-Hungary; (e) the Baltic provinces to be "restored" to Germany. Such was the second answer which the learned doctor gave to the inquiring president of the Berlin Monist Association.

But it may be said that speeches of dignitaries and articles of frenzied Monists do not represent the silent will of an entire Christian nation. Perhaps not, but the editor of this collection of documents anticipates this objection. He includes the resolutions of parties and associations of all kinds. First in this group of documents is the "Declaration of all the bourgeois parties in the Reichstag." When, in December, 1915, the Social Democrat, Scheidemann, denounced annexationist policies, the leader of the Center, Spahn, in the name of the bourgeoisie, replied that the coming peace must guarantee the military, economic, financial, and political interests of Germany and include the necessary territorial acquisitions. His announcement was greeted by repeated cheers. The parties in whose name and with whose approval Spahn made this declaration polled, in the election of 1912, eight million votes. If still unconvinced, the reader may turn to the resolutions adopted by the several parties independently, all of which follow the general profession of faith for the middle classes. The National Liberals demand in the west a strengthening of the empire on sea and land and in the east more strategic boundaries and new lands for settlement. The Center and the various brands of Conservatives are equally positive in their territorial ambitions. Only the Social Democratic party refuses officially to join the chorus.

Then there are the professors. Frederick the Great was right when he said that there was always some pedant ready to justify anything he did. William II is as fortunately situated. Here in Grumbach's collection are Professor Ludwig Stein, Professor A. Doren, Professor Adolf Wagner, Professor Hermann Schumacher (formerly Kaiser Wilhelm professor at Columbia University), Professor Hans Delbrück, and more besides. They are here individually and collectively. On pp. 132-140 is printed the famous petition of the professors to the Imperial Chancellor in which they demand, among other things, annexations along the west front from Belfort to the sea, the retention of Belgium, enormous additions on the Russian front, new colonial dominions, and indemnities. They modestly say: "As to the war indemnity, we naturally wish as much as possible, one which will meet the public cost of the war (*die staatlichen Kosten*), provide for the reconstruction of East-Prussia and Alsace, guarantee a pension fund for the invalids and the dependents, reimburse individuals for damages which they have illegally suffered, and cover the expenditures for the restoration and development of our armament." To this modest profession of faith were attached the names of 352 professors, 158 schoolmen and clergymen, 143 civil officers, 148 judges and attorneys, 40 members of the imperial and local legislatures, 18 retired admirals and generals, 182 men from industries, trade, and banking, 52 landlords, and 252 artists, writers, and publishers.

Of these annexationist books, pamphlets, and tracts there seems to be a perfect flood—by professors, factory owners, publicists, editors, and Grub Street professionals. And according to the editor of this collection of extracts, such imperialist manifestos sell

in large quantities. "I could enumerate for you," says Herr Grumbach, "dozens and dozens of annexationist books and pamphlets which have appeared in Germany since the outbreak of the war—you would find the best known names among the authors. And they are sold not by the hundreds, but by the thousands and tens of thousands. '200,000 copies sold' stands proudly on the war pamphlet by Houston Stewart Chamberlain, in which the domination of Germany is hysterically celebrated. 'In three weeks 20,000 copies' appears on the cover of a book of 200 pages, bearing the title *The Destruction of English World Dominion and Russian Czarism*, in the preparation of which Herr von Bleeke has secured the collaboration of a long list of the best known publicists of Germany, who, altogether, quite properly, find in all corners of the earth territories which are worth annexing. 'Sixteenth edition' you may read on the title page of a pamphlet advancing annexationist demands which pass belief, written by Dr. Albert Ritter." When we think of this deluge of brochures and the constant reiterations of the imperialist press we cannot avoid the conclusion that the whole empire is permeated with the gospel of annexation. The ruling classes, quite naturally, taking advantage of the state of mind created by the war, have been "educating" the masses with a vengeance.

The lessons of this amazing volume are many. To say that the Russians, in declaring their unwillingness to spill more blood for the sake of righting historic wrongs and in announcing their readiness for peace without annexations or indemnities, are tools of the Kaiser, paid pro-German propagandists, advance agents of Germanism, is utter folly. Every day's wireless news only confirms the message of this book: "The restoration of the status quo ante without indemnities is not a German victory, but a German defeat." The Allies may view such an outcome as they like. There is no doubt about the German view. There is another lesson of equal importance. The intellectual leaders of the German Empire, with few exceptions, are bent upon a consolidation of military and economic dominion such as the world has never seen. The loose-jointed, ramshackle British empire is but a child's house of cards in comparison. All classes of Germany, excepting a few recalcitrants, are won to the gospel of *Machtpolitik*. The Social Democrats were long ago promised their pound of flesh. The capitalists are not to have it all their own way. Out of the rivalry of junkers and capitalists, the Social Democrats will win a larger share of the national wealth than the working classes of any other country enjoy. The junkers are willing to give the proletariat no inconsiderable portion of the capitalists incomes. The capitalists are to have indemnities and trade. The socialists will secure more for the masses by playing the junker against the capitalist than by throwing overboard the junker. Here is a national combination which will test the strength of all the Allies.

There is one hope. The work of "educating" the German masses has been facilitated by the great fear. Throughout Herr Grumbach's collection there runs this note: "The Allies, especially England, are bent on our economic destruction because of their jealousy. If we do not strengthen ourselves by annexations and indemnities, we are lost as a nation." Here is the task of diplomacy and politics in the allied nations: "What terms of peace can we offer to the German nation that will belie the claims of the imperialists and snap the cords that bind the classes and the masses?" Chicanery

will avail naught. Vague generality and suspicion-breeding ambiguity will avail naught. There must be generosity and reality in our proposals. It must be no trick clumsily designed to deceive the German masses, but a confession of justice and a program that squares with German rights in the earth. It may be that we must rend the veil before we can see the light. But it shines nevertheless.

CHARLES A. BEARD.

The China Mission Year Book

The China Mission Year Book for 1917, by E. C. Lobentz. Shanghai: Christian Literature Society for China.

Although the aim of the editor is stated as being merely "to give in brief compass, and in readable form, as accurate, comprehensive and well-balanced a view as possible of the Christian movement in China," the China Mission Year Book is really much more than that and a perusal of this work is well worth the time of any one interested in China, no matter what the angle of interest may be. There are many interesting facts concerning the country interspersed with the general theme of the book and the first 45 pages give place to a number of special articles, among them being one on "Economic and Commercial Conditions in China during the Year 1916," by Julian Arnold, American Commercial Attache. L. R. O. Bevan contributes an article on "Constitutional Development," and E. W. Thwing discusses "The Opium Trade in China." Dr. Wu Lien-teh, well known in connection with plague prevention work in North China, writes on "The Opium and Morphia Trade in China."

The details of missionary work in the various provinces give abundant evidence of the headway which the enlightening influences of Western civilization are making on the masses of the Middle Kingdom.

At the Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: H. Charles Copp, Japan; John Watson, Hankow; F. N. Shaw, Hankow; E. H. Goorn, S. C. Clements, Peking; H. B. Donaldson, Peking; Dr. Spowegity, Peking; C. D. Jameson, Peking; Y. C. Chow, Hongkong; E. M. Hanson, Manila; A. N. Spencer, Ningpo; J. B. Loucks, Hankow; R. R. Randolph, Ichang; R. G. Murdock, Kobe; R. M. Ross, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. S. K. Cohen; Miss Cohen; A. L. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. E. Moore; Miss V. Isbester, U. S. A.; Mrs. A. Baxter; Mrs. Kearby, Texas; F. A. Gee, Weihaiwei; H. G. Denham, Hankow; F. E. Ekman; A. Bursell; R. F. Anderson, San Francisco; Miss P. Living; Miss Winer; O. H. McMaton; Mrs. I. Beck, Manila; Miss K. Thomas, Seattle; H. J. Eddo, San Francisco; N. N. Palk, Manila; F. E. Jones, Manila; E. M. Hawk, Manila; Dr. Sasaki, Hongkong; Mrs. S. Fumkawa, Hongkong; D. Fulsuda, Hongkong; J. F. Kershaw, Egypt; W. L. Pattenden, Kobe; T. M. Meyrick, Local; J. Shiota, Gsaka; R. D. Pett, Ningpo; K. Kageyawa, Moji; P. G. Elliott, Manila; J. H. von Berg, Kobe; Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Singer, Hankow; F. W. Cox, Peking; G. Pickering, Hankow; R. J. Birbeck, Hongkong; C. Tiriolo, Seoul; H. R. Snyder, Soochow; L. Perry, Tientsin; Chas. Keich, Yokohama; F. O. Stevens, Yokohama; R. B. Edgerton, Yokohama; A. M. Geibel, Tsinan; L. V. Collings, Pengpu; W. E. Jeffreys, New York; R. S. Bunn, New York; J. M. Flynn, Nagasaki; Stoomuk, Japan.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: H. L. Holden, Nanking; Ellis I. Ezra, Shanghai; V. G. Lyman, Peking; A. Akehurst, Woosung; W. Brown, Hongkong; O. Bosselman, Hankow; Major J. Schultz, Hongkong; S. van Pulm, Hongkong; Capt. J. V. Riemsdijk, Betaria; Mrs. F. W. Bleaker; Mrs. E. Sweeney; G. S. M. McMillan, New York; G. A. Butz, Manila, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Measar; L. Jones, Manila; N. N. Polk, Manila; J. Moore, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Cross, Peking; C. P. Sah; W. A. Taller, Ningpo; A. Jacquet; R. Decaen; Mrs. A. Kraetler; Mrs. A. Lindsay Wood; A. Noosoff; A. Wilnikoff, Hankow; Mrs. S. Sonkin; L. J. Parlane, Kiukiang; G. C. Craggs, Nanking.

The following guests have registered at the Kalee Hotel during the week: C. M. R. Hansen, Tsingtao; Alihan, Japan; O. E. House, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Watt, Saigon; Mr. and Mrs. Ross Trullinger, Chicago; W. R. Blackburn, Oregon City; J. M. S. Razorio, Hongkong; Mrs. O. J. Hinvest and child, Tsingtau; K. Ishikawa, Japan; H. Kato, Japan; L. D. Cooper, Harbin; B. M. Morsh; Mrs. Prediger; C. W. Stocks, Changsha; L. Gemoume, Peking; E. Benck.

Every true American will contribute to this fund!

When thousands of Americans are offering their lives on the battlefields of France for their Country's honor; when other thousands are drilling night and day at home in order that they may be fit to take the places of those lost in the struggle for democracy; when thousands of the leading business men of America are giving their time and energy and genius without charge to assist their government—certainly the Americans of Shanghai and China will not be found wanting when called upon to do their part. The time has now arrived:

Pin your check to the blank below and mail to-day!

The Central Committee of the American Women's War Relief Work Association of Shanghai is now asking for funds in order that their work in the assistance of the women of America in war relief service may be continued in greater volume and efficiency. The blank at the bottom of this page will be circulated but once, so they are asking that every American in Shanghai and China enroll himself for a substantial sum with the full understanding that they will not be called upon a second time.

American Women's War Relief Work Association.

SHANGHAI.

American Women's War Relief Work (A. W. W. R. W.) Subscription Slip

To Major C. P. Holcomb, Treasurer
12 Whangpoo Road, Shanghai.

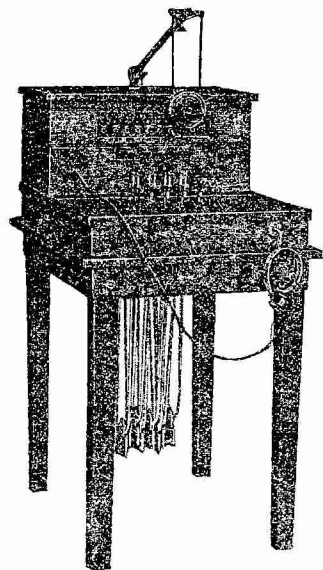
Please receive the sum of.....monthly subscription.

or.....donation.

Name

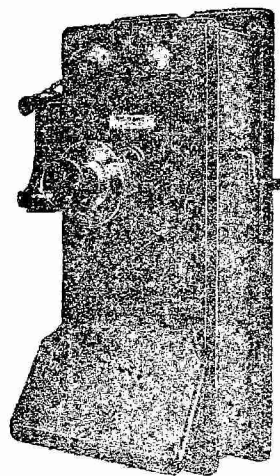
Address

More than 10,000,000 WESTERN ELECTRIC Telephones in use the world over



1800 Sectional Switchboard

FOR 38 years the
Western Electric Co.
has supplied the world
with telephones, vast
quantities of cable and
supplies together with
the largest Switchboards
ever constructed.



Magneto Telephone

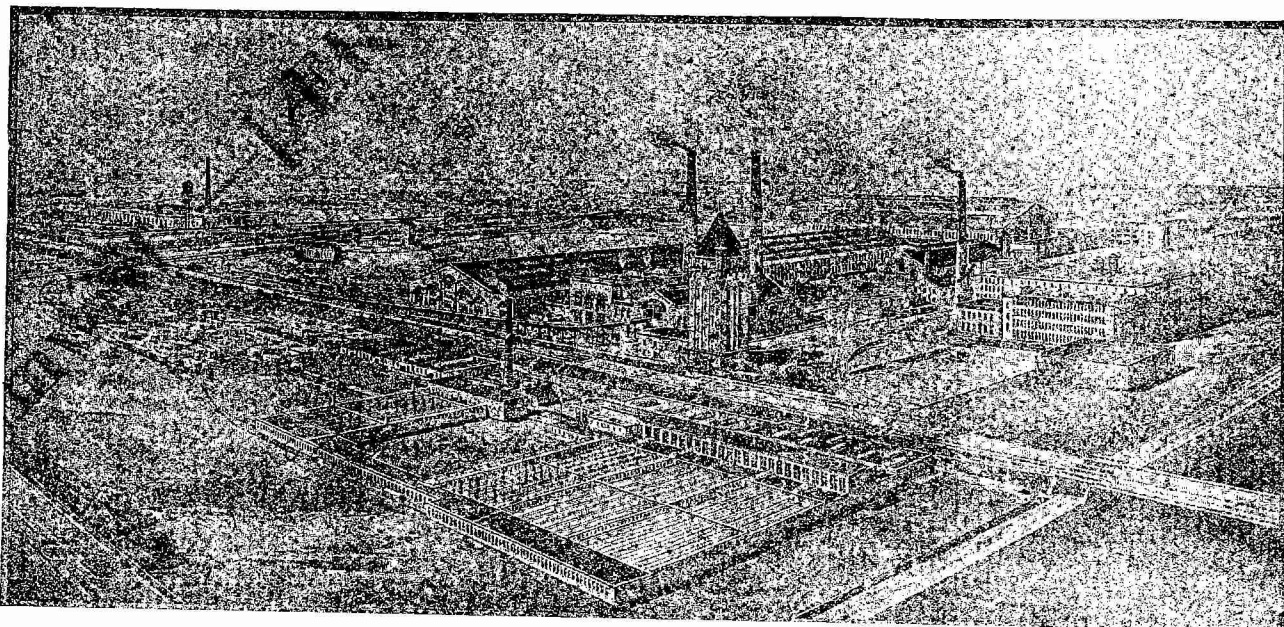
Make Your Entire Equipment

Western Electric

thus standardizing and simplifying operation and making easier extensions or changes.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.

UNION BUILDING, SHANGHAI. CABLE ADDRESS, MICROPHONE, SHANGHAI.



View of Western Electric Hawthorne Factory at Chicago, U. S. A. from an aeroplane.